JANUARY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,513—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

THE WATERBURY WATCH.
KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th Jan.
B.L. PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
BL BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C R. Edwards	22nd „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th „
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. P. Briscoe	19th „
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th Mar.
BOKHARA	2955	500		26th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards.	17th Jan.
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st „
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th „
NIZAM	2735	500	F. H. Seymour.	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. „
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. „

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,290	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	25th Jan.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	15th Jan.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th January, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Luanch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL. 4,000 Tons, 500 H P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, November 2, 1888.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," 3,000 tons, Commander J. R. KEWLEY, will sail for London direct, on or about the 19th instant.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking rooms.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th January, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 20th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th January, 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS!

ATTENTION is drawn to the s.s. "ARABIA" sailing for MARSEILLES direct at 9 p.m., on the 14th instant, for which the specially low rate of Rs. 250 will be accepted.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "AVOCA," 995 tons, Captain DETTLESON, will leave for Zanzibar on TUESDAY, the 15th January, 1889.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENAMELS.
For all kinds Artistic Work. Per tin, Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts.	
Benedictine	6	4		
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7	12	4	2
Do. do. Yellow	6	4	3	6
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3	2	1	14
Creme de Cacao	4	0		
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	4	0	2	4
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	5	8	2	12
Kummel	3	10		
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4	0	2	4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters	½ bottles		24	0
Orange Bitters	24	0	13	8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints		12	0
Ginger Brandy	25	0	...	...
Orange Brandy	30	0	...	...
Orange Wine	16	0	...	...
Ginger Wine	16	0	...	...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	25	0	...	...
Vermouth, French	17	0	...	:
Vermouth, Italian	18	0	...	...

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, ANDPOONA.

FINEST CEYLON TEA.
DIRECT FROM THE GROWERS,
OSCAR MARINITSCH AND Co.
Per Pound Re. 1-6, and Re. 1-12.

Sole Agents for India,
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS'
"FERRINTOSH" WHISKY
A VERY FINE OLD BRAND OF
SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN ENORMOUS DEMAND
IN MANY PARTS OF INDIA,
WHICH DEMAND HAVING BEEN ANTICIPATED
THE COMPANY ARE
ENABLED TO MAINTAIN ITS QUALITY

And not fall back on New and Raw Distillations, as many Introducers of Whiskies have been obliged to do, to the great disadvantage of the health and feelings of their customers.

"FERRINTOSH"
IS NEVER IMPORTED UNTIL SEVERAL YEARS OLD
AND IS STORED SEVERAL MONTHS IN WOOD IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN BONDED WAREHOUSE,
WHERE IT MELLOWS MUCH MORE RAPIDLY THAN AT HOME,
BEFORE BEING BOTTLED.

Per Dozen Case, Rs. 24.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE BRAND,
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.
(GONZALEZ, BYAS'S & CO.'S)

Our Sherries are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as especially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high class Wines.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs.	a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	17	0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	21	0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27	0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	29	0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	30	0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	31	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	40	0

PORTS.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the celebrated firm of Sandeman and Co., a sufficient indication of their very superior quality. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effect of the climate will find in these Wines excellent recouperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	35	0	19	0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	28	0	15	0
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	20	0	...	

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

	Rs.	a.
In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27	0
In Aluminium Frames	„ 7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	„ 6	0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.		
Gold Frame and Handle	„ 125	0
Silver Gilt do.	„ 40 & 50	
Shell do.	„ 20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

	Rs.	a.
Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	„ 3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	„ 1	8

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

	Rs.	a.
In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	„ 10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	„ 8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	„ 8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	„ 3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

	Rs.	a.
Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	„ 2	0
Horse Shoe Spectacles	„ 5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze-sides	„ 5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	„ 4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	„ 5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.
A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

"CEDAR" "CHESNUT" "CUBA" **SUPERIOR,** Rs. 8-6
"NEW" FELT HATS.
"SEAL" "SNUFF" "MANILLA" **FASHIONABLE,** Rs. 9-4.
"TABAC" "MAPLE" "RUSSET" **"BROWN" FELT HATS.**

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

PIANOS.
GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."
RS. 650 CASH.
Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;
OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application to

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
PURITY CIGARS.

THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 4; per 1,000, Rs. 36.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in.	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in.	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.	500

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Owners, Managers, and Engineers of Mills, and the Public of Bombay generally, that they have been

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR
MESSRS JOHN MUSGRAVE & SONS, LD.
ENGINEERS, &c., BOLTON.

They will henceforth be able to tender for the above Firm's well-known Engines, Boiler Mill-gearing, etc., etc., for which they have in Great Britain such a splendid reputation, and will always be glad to quote, and give full information and particulars, to intending purchasers of this Firm's Engines, Boilers, etc., etc., UP TO FIVE THOUSAND (5,000) I. H. P. The capabilities of Messrs. MUSGRAVE to turn out the highest class of Engines, etc., are everywhere acknowledged. Their Workshops are specially laid out for the highest class of work, and are fitted up with the best, finest, and heaviest Tools requisite for such an Establishment, and they are well-known as a First Class Engineering Firm in Great Britain and over the Continent.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATIN.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.

THE largest and most complete collection of Books on all subjects in Western India, arranged in one of the largest, coolest, and handsomest shops in India.

New Books by every mail, orders for Books not in stock sent to England by every mail.

Libraries, Book Clubs, Schools, Educational Institutions and the Medical and Legal Professions supplied on exceptional terms.

Subscriptions taken for English Newspapers and Periodicals.

STATIONERY
of all descriptions
Engraving, Die-sinking, Colour-stamping, Copperplate-printing done on the premises.

SURVEYING and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Agents for ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
by WINSOR AND NEWTON.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.
Agents for J. H. STEWARD,
Optician to the National Rifle Association.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER DESPATCH BOXES.

'XMAS CARDS! 'XMAS!
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FRAMES, SCREENS, CASES, &c.,
in great variety.
MORDAN'S GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
IVORY TOILET SETS
Suitable for Presentation.
STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY,
PICTURES,
Engravings, Chromos, Coloured Sporting Prints, &c., &c.
LEATHER GOODS, COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES,
PLAYING CARDS, TENNIS BATS, AIR GUNS.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "CUBA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW *via* Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th January, 1889.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A LECTURE will be delivered in the above Institute at 5-30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, by the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.

SUBJECT.—"EGYPT."

NOTICE.

DEMAND BILLS on all the following Treasuries are available at the Accountant-General's Office. Terms can be ascertained on application there, or offers invited:—

Dharwar, Belgaum, Dhulia, Bijapur, Satara, Rajkote, Kaira, Nasik, and Karwar.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Accountant-General.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, on MONDAY the 14th day of January, 1889, at 4 p.m., to Transact the following business:—

1.—To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the period ending 31st December, 1888.

2.—To Elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3.—To Appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix his or their remuneration.

4.—To Transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 14th January, 1889, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of WITOBA NARAYEN SET, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

WAMANRAO *alias* NANAJI BHUGWANTRAO, the Executor according to the Tenor of the said Will ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 10th day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 10th day of January, 1889.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, offers for the purchase of any quantities of the following broken castings, weighed over and delivered on the spot. Delivery to be taken before the end of June next.

	Tons		
viz:	600	Broken	Pot-sleepers
	600	do.	P. W. Chairs.

Now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they can be seen on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Payment must be made before delivery.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th January, 1889.

POSTAL NOTICE.

LUSHAI EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

LETTERS and OTHER POSTAL ARTICLES intended for Officers, Troops or Followers with the Lushai Expeditionary Force should be addressed as follows:—

A. B.
Regiment, Battery or Office,
LUSHAI EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Without the addition of any Post Town.

P. SHERIDAN,
Deputy Director-General
of the Post Office.

Calcutta, 9th January, 1889.

NO.

Copy forwarded to all Postal Circles with the request that instructions may be at once issued that all articles, addressed to the Force or to any member of the Force without the addition of any Post Town, should be treated as if addressed to Demagiri (Chittagong District).

P. SHERIDAN,
Deputy Director-General
of the Post Office.

Calcutta, 9th January, 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8¼ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE, whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.
Sole Agent for India.

		Per 100.
SPECIALS	...	Rs. 4 8
No. 1, Extra Superior	..	„ 3 12
„ 2, Medium	..	„ 2 12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

Fresh shipment just received per P. & O. s. s. Peninsular.

THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
I respectfully invited to these
CIGARETTES.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
AND LADY REAY,
AND OF T. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
AND THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,

TOWN HALL,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1889.
COMMENCING AT 9-15 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Organ Solo....Andante and Allegro......Bache.
MR. MANT.
2. Solo ....Jack and I ....A. Cellier.
MR. LAMB.
3. Solo .... Within a Mile of Edinbro' Town ....
MRS. WALKER.
4. Pianoforte Solo. A Waltzer Lyrische Stuckehen ....Grieg.
B Albumblatt Lyrische Stuckehen ....Grieg.
C Capriccio in E minor. Mendelssohn.
MR. METAXAS.
5. Solo ....A Man's a Man for a' That
MR. WYER.
6. Solo ....The Garden of Sleep .. Isidore de Lara.
MRS. ADAMS.
7. Duet ....Qual Voce .... Verdi.
(Il Trovatore.)
MRS. WALKER and MR. WYER.

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART II.

8. Organ Solo .. (1) Andante in F.....Lefebvre Waly.
(2) Intermezzo ....Berthold Jones.
MR. MANT.
9. Solo ....O Mio Fernando ....Donizetti.
(Favorita.)
MRS. WALKER.
10. Solo.............A Bandit's Life is the Life for Me .... Harper.
MR. LAMB.
11. Pianoforte Solo. Ballade in A flat .... Chopin.
MR. METAXAS.
12. Solo ....John Anderson My Jo.
MRS. ADAMS.
13. Solo ....The Hundred Pipers.
MR. WYER.

Quartette ....Auld Lang Syne.
MRS. WALKER, MRS. ADAMS, MR. WYER, MR. LAMB.

Reserved Seats, price Rs. 3, now available at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.; Unreserved Seats, Re. 1, to be had at the door.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 15th February, 1889, at 5-30 p.m.

S. HUTCHINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS strongly bound, withdrawn from circulation, are now offered at geatly REDUCED PRICES.

	Pubd. at Rs.	a.	Offd. at Rs.	a.
FICTION.				
For Love and Honour; by Francis Addison, 3 vol	23	0	10	0
Lady Gizel; by the Hon Lewis Wingfield 3 vol	23	0	10	0
Mrs. Loumer; by Lucas Malet, 2 vol ...	15	0	7	0
Mere Chance; by Ada Cambridge, 3 vol	23	0	10	0
Put to the Proof; by Caroline Fothergill, 3 vol	23	0	10	0
Price She Paid; by Frank Lee Benedict, 3 vol	23	0	10	0
Story of Barbara; by the Author of Lady Andley's Secret, 3 vol	23	0	10	0
BIOGRAPHY.				
Life of Henry Fawgett; by Leslie Stephen	15	0	5	0
Life of Sheridans; by Fitzgerald, 2 vol	27	0	9	0
Memoirs of Daniel Macmillan; by T. Hughes	9	0	3	0
Memoirs of Annie Keary; by her Sister.	9	0	3	0
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Home Letters; by Beaconsfield	5	0	2	0
International Law; by Maine	15	0	6	0
Society in London; by A Foreign Resident	5	0	2	0
Two Turns of the Wheel; by J. B. Hopkins	4	0	2	0
TRAVEL.				
From Korti to Kartoum; by Wilson ...	5	0	0	2
Savage Svanetia; by Philipps Wolley, 2 vol.	11	0	4	0

Terms of Subscription for New Books.

LOCAL.

One volume at a time for Rs. 3-8 per quarter.

UP-COUNTRY.

Four volumes at a time for Rs. 7 per quarter

N.B.—A Deposit of Rs. 5 must be paid by Up-country Subscribers to defray the cost of carriage or postage from the Library.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RIFLES! GUNS!!

NOW ON HAND
TOLLEY'S NEW
S. and D. B. EXPRESS RIFLES ·450 ·360 ·500 ·514,
Rs. 265, 300, 400, 510.
D. B. GUNS of Latest Pattern and Best Finish,
Rs. 200, 255, 400, 480.

HENRY'S 2nd Hand Almost New.
S. B. C. F. 12 bore Rifle.................. Rs. 300
D. B. 500 Express .... „ 200

REILLY, GREENER, BLAND, PARKER BROS., &c.
12 bore Guns, Express Magazine, Rook Rifles,
Rs. 60, 170, 200, 320, 375.
Full details on application.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Bankers and Agents.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,

MEADOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BISCUITS.—In Fancy Ornamental Tins.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

BISCUITS.—Dessert, Maccaroon, and Ratafia.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

COD and LING FISH, 8s. per lb.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

COOKING STOVES for Coal, Wood and Oil.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

ENGLISH SALT PORK and SALT BEEF
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, Various DESIGNS.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE OVERLAND.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

TEA.—Kaiser-i-Hind Brand.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

COFFEE, SUGAR, COCOA, CHOCOLATE CHICORY.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

XMAS CAKES, a few remaining at Reduced Price.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

HOUSEHOLD USEFUL REQUISITES, &c.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

ITALIAN WINES, clearing stock.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

BASS BEER, AND PILSENER BEER, Imported Specially for the STORES.

CONFECTIONERY of the Finest Quality.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Medow-Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage xtra.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the Mills of the Nawab of Balla Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, the 14th instant, has been adjourned by order of the Official Liquidators till the 21st instant.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS,

Sale of Valuable Landed Property in Medows Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executors of the late Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, the following valuable property:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the Medows Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 615 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 98 and 102, new Nos. 4935 and 4940, old Survey Nos. 1351 and 1352, and new Survey No. 9530, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the property of Ardeshir Wadia, on the west by the said Medows Street, on the north partly by the property of the late Juggonnath Sunkersett, and partly by the property of the Catholic Church, and on the south by the Armenian Church, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street Nos. 51, 53, and ward No. 1103, and were formerly in the occupation of J. S. Elmore and Co, and others, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Janardhan Gopal, Solicitor, Purshotum Bundoojee and Co., and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, the Solicitors for the executors at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, January 14, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station at Carnac Bridge—

About 125 bags grain sweepings, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.—

4 cases white mulls.
3 „ „ longcloth.
2 „ „ jacconets.
3 „ colored shawls.
3 „ colored woollen cloth.
2 „ white flannel.
3 bales grey shirtings.
2 „ grey half hose.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 14, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases white shirtings.
5 „ prints.
1 mahogany semi-grand pianoforte.
10 cases, each 6 doz. tins, Digby checks.
11 hogsheads George Younger's beer.

A quantity of star-cut glassware, consisting of wine and liquor glasses, pint and half pint tumblers, finger cups, ice plates, mustard pots, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ebram Tar Mahomed—

1252—WH N 5—1 case { 10 doz. blue jackets.
5 „ woollen caps.

On account of the underwriters—
24 pieces trousering, sea-damaged.
On account of the concerned.
704-1—1 case 113 dozen chamois skins, ex s. s. Peninsular.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built mail-phaeton, in very good order.

1 handsome, Europe-built, C-spring, new victoria, by J. Weitzer.

1 new dog-cart, with handsome Pegu pony and harness.

1 light dog-cart, nearly new, with handsome polo pony and harness.

1 handsome, English-built landaulet, by Morgan and Co, in good order.

1 tandem tricycle, in good order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following English-built carriages, new and in first-rate condition:—

1 grand canoe landau, morocco-lined, patent self-acting hood, as good as new, built by Mulliner, Leamington.

1 miniature brougham, almost new, by Peters, Long Acre, morocco lining.

1 reversible victoria, new, with morocco lining by Head and Son, London.

1 four-wheeled dog-cart, a very stylish carriage, very light, by Head and Son, London, new.

1 wagonette bus, with removeable head, picnic and luggage basket, a splendid carriage, only used a couple of weeks, new, a splendid carriage for families and suitable for hotels, &c., by Victoria Carriage Company, Long Acre.

1 Princess car, round seat, specially suited for ladies and children, with umbrella hood, quite new, new pattern, by Head and Son, London.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES AND MULES.

Under instructions from the Chief Commissariat Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Town Barracks, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, a quantity of unserviceable stores returned by corps and hospitals and 2 draught mules Nos. 3 and 11.

SALE OF PRECIOUS STONES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., by order of whom it may concern, and on account and at the risk of Mr. C. L. PERIA TAMBAY, of Colombo—

27 parcels of Ceylon sapphires, topaze, star sapphires, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SHIP "COUNTY OF BUTE," STRANDED NEAR VERAWUL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the underwriters.

The ship "County of Bute," 793 tons, with her masts, yards, rigging, anchors, chains, stores, &c., &c., as she now lies stranded near Verawul, about 40 yards from the sea-shore.

The sails and ropes of the ship are not included in the sale, but will be sold separately immediately after the vessel is sold. They can be viewed at the Auction Rooms at the time of sale.

The whole of the purchase-money will be required at the time each lot is knocked down to the purchaser; and further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt on application at the office of the undersigned, where a photograph of the vessel can be seen by intending purchasers.

She is a composite boat (iron frame planked) and classed Al at Lloyds.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, January 14, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Cairn," Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved, French-polished household furniture, made to order, by Wimbridge and John Roberts & Co., best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete by John Roberts & Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of C. T. MEILL, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, January 14, 1889.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY

No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, fancy table ornaments, pictures, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms the very handsome and valuable French-polished blackwood, teakwood, and inlaid satinwood, household furniture, the property of a Gentleman. The same comprises sofas with cushions, chairs, easy chairs, round, writing, dressing, washing, camp and dining tables, teapoys, chest of drawers, chiffoniers, corner whatnots, wardrobes and hanging presses, meat safes, dumb-waiters, sideboard, fancy table ornaments, pictures, hatstands, towel horse, screens, Brussels and Cambay carpets, matting, &c, &c.

SHERIFF, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, January 14, 1889.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RED VOSLAUER GOLDECK.

THE RED VOSLAUER is a Good, Stout, Full-bodied, Serviceable, and Economical Wine, as its Stoutness renders it more satisfying than Bordeaux of equal price. There is no complaint of Thinness, Coldness or Poverty; it is a good sound Wine. Per dozen quarts, Rs. 20; pints, Rs. 11.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS,
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

THORPE AND CO.,

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs.	a.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splended protection ...	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection...	18	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong, and lasting ...	10	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMET with BULGE, extra wide brim...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat ...	9	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection ...	17	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful ...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above ...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill ...	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin...	20	0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes...	14	8

LADIES'

CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection ...	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad ...	12	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad ...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad ...	15	8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn... ...	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS. SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
BRILLIANT IN TONE. EXCELLENT FINISH.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH. AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on MONDAY, 21st January, 1889, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I. To pass the accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1888.

II. To elect the Committee for the year 1889; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th January, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCHMAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to

A. MINCK,
Engineer,
Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

NOTICE.

WE hereby inform the Public that the SHOP of BHUT KALAYANJEE BHANJEE, situated in Mooljee Jetha's Market, is NOT the BRANCH of our SHOP, and there is NOT OUR PARTNERSHIP in the above-mentioned shop.

GOPALJEE KALAYANJEE,
Partner in the Firm of
Purshotum Govindjee and Thakersey Gopaljee.

NOTICE.

RE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. MICHAEL PRUCE.

ALL Persons having claims against, being indebted to, or who may be in possession of any goods or other effects belonging to the late Mr. MICHAEL PRUCE, of Karachi, are hereby required to submit such claims for adjustment, to pay the monies due, or to deliver such goods and effects within (2) two months from this date, to the undersigned, who have been granted a Probate of the Will of the said deceased by the District Court of Karachi.

J. STRIP,
R. H. CUMMING,
Executors.

Karachi, 1st January, 1889.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

GRAVING DOCK CONTRACT No. 1.

TENDERS are invited for the EXCAVATION and MASONRY of a GRAVING DOCK to be built leading out of the North-West corner of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The Plans and Conditions of Contract, Specification and Form of Tender can be seen at the office of the Acting Engineer, Dock-Construction, Victoria Dock, on and after the 7th instant, and copies of the conditions, specification and bill of quantities can be obtained on payment of Rs. 30. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Graving Dock Contract. Tender for Excavation and Masonry" are to be lodged with the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, on or before noon of the 4th of February 1889.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

G. MANSON,
Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

Bombay Port Trust, 4th January, 1889.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 5 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, January 5, 1889.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING THE BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY)
THROUGH COMMUNICATION
Via
INDIAN MIDLAND AND GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAYS,
BETWEEN
CAWNPORE AND BOMBAY.

FROM the First of January, 1889, until further notice a DAILY SERVICE of TRAINS will run over the Indian Midland Railway, from Cawnpore, at 16 hours 45 minutes, arriving Itarsi at 12 noon, whence passengers can proceed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway mail train, leaving Itarsi 12 hours 15 minutes, and arriving Bombay 9 hours 15 minutes.

Trains will also leave Itarsi for Cawnpore at 15 hours 30 minutes, in connection with the G. I. P. Railway's mail train from Bombay at 18 hours 30 minutes, which arrives Itarsi at 15 hours 12 minutes.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS THROUGH CARRIAGES will generally be provided on these trains.

For connections with other Trains and for particulars of halts at intermediate stations and for the Rates, Fares, &c., see the published Time Tables.

WILLIAM R. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Jhansi, the 31st December, 1888.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS
WITH
NUMEROUS WOOD ENGRAVINGS
OF
THE CONGRESS LEADERS, SPEAKERS, AND DELEGATES

FROM different parts of India. Price, One Rupee One Anna, post free. Portraits of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., Mr. G. Yule, Hon. K. Telang, Hon. Pundit Ajudhia Nath, Hon. Perozeshah Mehta, Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., Sirdar Dyal Singh, Professor J. Adams, Mr. Eardly Norton, &c., &c. The publication will also contain views of the interior and exterior of the Meeting Hall scenes in the Camp, &c.

The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.

The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.

Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER, *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "For Congress Proceedings". All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Jurrimbhoy Mills Company, 4 p. m.
Yacht Club Dance.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th :—Cuba (s), from Liverpool, and Mereoneth (ship), Cardiff. On the 12th :—Maria Teresa (s), from Trieste. Yesterday :—Cousins Arbib (s), from Shields ; Kt. Errant (s), Newcastle; Shirdhana (s), Rangoon ; and Shannon (s), London.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 12th :—King Arthur (s), for Persian Gulf ; Labourdonnais (s), Aden and Karachi ; Atrato (s), Antwerp ; H. M. S. Crocodile, Portsmouth ; Chicago (s), Hull ; Dago (s), Busreh ; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie, &c. ; D. J. Tanney (ship), Calcutta ; Co. of Eyre (ship), Colombo ; and Busheer (s), Marmagao, &c. Yesterday :—Reeta (s), for Dunkirk ; Niagara (s), Hull ; Taif (s), Mauritius ; Pallas (s) and Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool ; and Arabia (s), Karachi and Persian Gulf.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Cuba entered the dock on the 12th and the s.s. Chicago and Labourdonnais left on the 11th and 12th respectively.

Victoria Dock.—the s.s. Mameluke entered the dock on the 12th, and the s.s. Wardha left on the 11th

Reported Theft.—Mypalsing Hunmuntsing, residing at Peerkhan Lane, has reported to the police that during his absence from home on Thursday night last some person had entered his premises and stole therefrom Rs. 141 in currency notes and cash from a box.

Sudden Death.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Candawady touching the death of Runkoppa Dassapa, a Brahmin cook, aged 50 years. He hawked biscuits about and generally slept on the verandahs of houses in the neighbourhood of Candawady. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning he was found lying on the verandah of one Mahadeo Shantaram breathing with difficulty. He then stated that he was suffering from some tobacco which he had eaten. Suddenly he began to roll about and fell from the verandah and died immediately. The verdict was that death was caused by syncope following the use of an excessive quantity of tobacco.

Band at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 :—

March	Ingowar	Devery.
Overture	Caliph of Bagdad	Bouldieu.
Operatic Selection	The Princess of Trebizonde	Offenbach.
Valse	Tanzjubilanten	Fahrbach.
Serenade	Schubert Adieu and Ohueworti	
Polka	Awegar	Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Death of Mr. R. C. Dixon.—General regret was felt in Bombay on the receipt of the news on Saturday of the death of Mr. R. C. Dixon. Mr. Dixon, who had been suffering from fever, left on the 4th instant by the homeward mail steamer, but he died before reaching Aden. He was well known and greatly respected in the shipping community, with whom in the capacity of Marine Surveyor, he had a wide connection, but it was as a musician that he was known to the public. The possessor of a tenor voice of singular sweetness and ever ready to put his talents at the service of a good cause, whether in the Cathedral choir or at concerts in Bombay and Poona, his death is a loss which will be keenly felt. He has left a widow and four young children, the youngest of them an infant born only the day after he sailed.

A Serious Assault.—A European named Duncan McMuchie was on Friday night last arrested by Inspector Nolan with causing grievous hurt to James Leonard by striking him on the head with a bamboo stick while he was lying asleep on his bed in a room in a chawl at Matharpaccady and inflicting a severe wound on the back of the head, who is at present lying under treatment at the J. J. Hospital. It appears McMuchie and Leonard both lived in the same chawl. On the early part of that evening they were both drinking together, when an altercation ensued between them regarding a woman that was formerly in the keeping of McMuchie and at present in the keeping of Leonard. Leonard, to avoid any further controversey regarding the matter, put out the light in his room and retired to bed, when shortly after McMuchie came in and assaulted Leonard, at first with his clenched fist and then with a bamboo stick, inflicting a severe wound on the back of the head, which bled profusely. The police were called, who came and arrested McMuchie and removed Leonard to the hospital. The man McMuchie will be charged with the offence this day before the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court.

Suicides.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Gokaldas Hospital on the bodies of Narayen Govind, a compounder, aged 24 years, and his wife, named Bhagurthee, aged 19 years. The two deceased lived together very happily on the premises of the hospital. On the 8th instant, one Visram told the brother of the deceased that two persons informed him that two days previously Dhakoo, who was formerly a lodger and boarder at the deceased Narayen's place, went into the room of the deceased during his absence. at night. Bhagurthee on being questioned denied the fact, but stated that two other persons had come and knocked at the door on the night of the 9th instant. Narayan did not believe the scandalous report of his wife. On Saturday night the two deceased took their meals and went to bed, and on the following morning they were found lying unconscious and breathing very heavily. A brass cup containing some sugar mixed was also found lying near the beds of the two deceased. A paper in the handwriting of the deceased Narayen was also found, which stated that " Our character has been taken away by Keass and Shawan, and we have therefore committed this act. If we die Sirkar should not open over bodies." The house-surgeon of the hospital was of opinion that the cause of death was due to narcotic poisoning, and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

The Vernaculars in Anglo-Indian Schools.—The *Anglo-Indian Advocate* says :—In the matter of a study of the vernaculars at schools the children of the European population are at a great disadvantage, and in bringing the subject forward we hope schoolmasters and those interested—the Association for instance—will agitate for some concession to the peculiar position in which European children stand. Every one knows that in the East Hindustani is a *lingua franca*, and yet it is one not admitted as a second languge by the University of Bombay, though Guzerathi, Marathi, and also Tamil are admitted. Europeans mostly belong to the services civil and military and the railways, and they are one day in a Guzerathi-speaking part of the presidency, next in a Marathi, and perhaps the third day in a Tamil district. The children, except when grown up and finishing their education, go with their parents and attend the local school, and unless all of these schools are prepared to teach either of the three vernaculars named there are the chances of a break in a boy's studies, fatal of course to his passing. In these circumstances we think it reasonable to ask the University to consider the advisability of allowing Hindustani as a second language to children of European descent. Government might then, on appointing such a one to a post, allow him a year to pass in the dialect of the province in which he may be posted. Hindustani would, in the meantime, serve the nominee well. With these few remarks we beg to leave Mr. Lee-Warner to the schoolmasters. We hope they have taken mental notes of the paragraph that forms the text of our comments : the future of our boys is much in their hands, and it behoves them to carefully consider all remarks made and hints coming from Government in matters educational.

BANK OF BENGAL.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,55,607	Decrease.
Do, at Branches	41,66,595	Increase.
Other Deposits	8,98,782	Decrease.
Post Bills	88,907	Increase.
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	
Bank's Investments	2,22,136	Decrease.
Loans	8,03,905	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	4,44,202	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	4,96,338	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	20,46,429	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	34,31,069	Increase.

A lady's walking stick has lately come into fashion in London. It contains a series of cigarettes. The stick is of polished ebony, with a gold or silver knob. This knob opens, and each time it opens, the cigarette—by a patent invention—starts up like a jack in the box entreating you to smoke it.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28th DECEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain C. R. Edwards, with the English mails of the 28th December, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 p. m. yesterday. The following is the list of passengers :—

From London.

Mr E G Man
Mrs Meredith
Mrs Barclay and infant
Mrs Davies
Mahomed Sheriff
Mr and Mrs W Lane and infant
Dr MacDonald
Mr R Barclay
Mrs Ormston and 2 children
Mrs Parkinson and 2 children
Mr Rattigan
Miss Saxby
Mrs Wright and 2 children
Mr W S Wells
Mr Moreschi
Mr Starkie
Mr N J Roby
Mrs Dame, 2 daughters and son
Mr Ayres
Mr Sewell

From Gibraltar.—Mr & Mrs Henriques and 5 children.

From Brindisi.

Surg-Major Barclay
Dr Lowdell
Dr Allen
Mr Romefeldt
Mr Westphal
Bishop of Calcutta
Miss Johnson
Miss E Johnson
Mr Hemming
Mr and Mrs W M Macdonald
Mr A Mutter
Hon Justice Tottenham
Mr East
Rev G W Manson
Capt L G Oliver
Admiral Carpenter
Mrs Carpenter
Mr A T Platt
Mr Dobson
Dr and Mrs Marston
Lt-Col and Mrs Vyvyan
Mr H Thomson
Mrs D Robertson
Miss M Lane
Mrs Renvie
Mr Moke
Mr Caithness
Mr Thornton
Mrs Hillyard
Mr W Hoare
Mr J B Roston
Rev J E Robinson
Mr Sawhay
Mr Thurston
Mrs Waller and 2 children
Mr M H Sheriff
Mr J C Collard
Mr F Lzywauski

From Malta.—Col and Mrs Holdsworth.

From Ismailia.

Mr Budd
Mr W A Bankur

From Aden.—Col H E Lockhart.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 22ND TO 28TH DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen spent Christmas at Osborne.

Parliament was prorogued on Monday, Dec. 24.

The Queen's Speech refers to Suakin, the Black Mountain, Sikkim, and other matters of Imperial interest.

News was received in London from Zanzibar on Saturday, Dec. 22, that Stanley is safe.

No further fighting has taken place at Suakin, and a portion of the troops has already been recalled.

The relations between King Milan and the Servian Radicals have taken a change for the better.

The great Skuptschina met on Sunday in the Royal National Theatre of Servia.

General Boulanger intends to contest the seat for Paris, vacant through the death of M. Huhe.

A meeting of the shareholders and bondholders in the Panama Canal Company was held in Paris yesterday

Signor Crispi spoke in the Italian Chamber on Dec. 22.

A meeting in connection with the Hon. Artillery Company was held on Saturday, Dec. 22.

The Radical candidate was elected at Stookton by a much reduced majority.

Consols 96¾, 97 for money, 96 15-16, 97 1-16 for account.

Obituary.—Mr. C. B. Saunders ; Surg.-Maj J. S. Morton ; Lieut.-Col. W. L. Twentyman ; Col. Geddes ; Sir F. Pollock, Bart ; Count L. Melikoff ; Signor Mancini ; Gen. R. N. Philips ; Prof. E. T. Leith ; Lieut.-Col. R. Portal ; Mr. J Hemsley ; Mr. P. H. Muntz ; Lieut. Gerald M. Richardson, R.N. ; Mr. Laurence Oliphant.

MEETING OF RATEPAYERS IN MANDVIE WARD.

A public meeting of the ratepayers and residents of the Mandive Ward was held on Saturday afternoon last at the premises of the Mooljibhoy Jivraj Khoja General Library, Khoja Mohola, for the purpose of hearing addresses from the undermentioned gentlemen who had been selected by the Mandvie Ward Committee as candidates for the forthcoming Municipal elections :—Messrs. Abdoola Meherali Dharamsey, Jalbhoy Ardasir Setna, Fazulbhoy Visram, Rahimtoolabhoy Khyraz, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Fazul Jooma Lalljee, and Dr. A. G. Viegas and Dr. C. F. Underwood, Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram was called to the chair. A letter was read from Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, thanking the committee for selecting him as a candidate, but stating that, owing to his probable absence from Bombay for several months, he would not be able to stand as a candidate at the forthcoming elections.

The first of the candidates to address the meeting was Mr. Abdoolla Meherali Dharamsey, who was of opinion that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was not a model body as was supposed by some persons. It had not reached the perfect state of excellence which was claimed for it. This was due to the indifference with which the ratepayers, who were primarily responsible, looked upon their duties as such. They should make the Corporation a strong body ; and if it was not as strong as they desired to make it, the fault was that of the ratepayers themselves. They should free themselves of the pernicious system of promising their votes long before the elections. Mr. Jalbhoy Ardasir Setna and Mr. Rahimtoolabhoy, in addressing the meeting, stated that by regular attendance and constant attention to their duties, they would try to deserve the trust reposed in them by the ratepayers, should they be successful at the forthcoming elections. Mr. Vundrawundas Purshotumdas spoke at some length in favour of the increasing expenditure of the Municipality, remarking that the wants of the city were increasing in so many different directions that it was impossible to neglect supplying them by increasing expenditure. In saying so, however, Mr. Vundravundas wished to guard himself against being considered to be advocating Municipal extravagance. Dr. Viegas told the ratepayers that he had always fought for justice and truth and in the interests of the people ; and that although he stammered in his speech, he would try to make himself a useful member of the Municipal Corporation, should he be elected. Dr. C. F. Underwood having addressed the meeting, a vote of confidence was, on the motion of the chairman, passed in favour of the six out of the eight candidates who had addressed the meeting. Mr. Fazul Jooma Lalljee was unavoidably absent. The chairman, Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, here retired from the chair, saying he wished to come forward as a candidate in place of his brother, of whose intention to retire from the election he was not aware before. Dr. Da Gama was thereupon called to the chair. Mr. Hussumbhoy then addressed the meeting as a candidate for the ward ; and his name was, on the motion of the chairman, included in the vote of confidence. The name of Mr. Fazul Jooma Lalljee was also included in the vote of confidence. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the committee of the library, to the Ratepayers' Association, the Ward Committee and their joint honorary secretaries and to the chairman.

BOMBAY HUNT SKY RACES.

To be held on Saturday, 2nd February, 1889.

Stewards : Col. Merriman, R.E. ; H. C. Burder, Esq. Cecil Gray, Esq. ; W. A. Bankier, Esq.; H. W. Buckland, Esq. ; J. L. Symons, Esq. ; andG K. Remington, Esq. ; A. Channer, R. N., hon. secretary.

First Race.—" Hunt Maiden Plate."—Rs. 99 for all maiden Arab ponies 13-3 and under of the day. Weight for age and inches raised 10 lbs. Ponies landed after 1st September 1888, allowed 14 lbs. Distance, 5 furlongs. Entrance. Rs. 5, with a starting sweep of Rs. 15. Half of the entries and starting sweep to go to the second horse ; third horse to save his own stakes.

Second Race.—" The Hunt Pony Chase."—For all ponies 13-3 and under, which have been regularly hunted with the Bombay Foxhounds, or which are played at Polo regularly in Bombay. 13-3 to carry 11st. 2lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Once over the course. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 49.

Third Race.—" The Grand Military."—A chase for all horses which are regularly paraded with any Bombay Volunteer Corps. Walers, 12st. 7 lbs. Arabs and C.-Bs., 11 stone. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Once over the course. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 99.

Fourth Race.—" The Hunt Chase."—For all horses which have been regularly hunted with the Bombay Foxhounds. Walers. 13st. Arabs and C.-Bs,. 11st 7 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Once over the course. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 99.

Fifth Race.—" Handicap for Arab and C.-B. Horses."—¾ mile. Open to members of the Services, of all recognised Clubs and Gymkhanas, and of the Bombay Hunt. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 99, with a starting sweep of one gold mohur. Horses claimable for Rs. 1,000. Ponies, Rs. 800. Entrance to close Tuesday, 29th January, at 6 p.m.

Sixth Race.—" The Pony Derby."—For all ponies 13-3 and under, which have been regularly hunted with the Bombay Foxhounds, or which are played at Polo regularly in Bombay. 13-3 to carry 11 st, 2lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under. Distance, ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 49.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.

On the Court sitting on Friday Mr. Inverarity said he would ask his learned friend whether the sending of the camp from Poona to Nandgaum did not cost Rs. 205, and whether the distance was not 208 miles ; whether the distance from Nandgaum to Nagar was not 11 miles for which the camp is supposed to have taken only Rs. 35 ; whether Kopergaum is not between Nagar and Nandgaum so that the camp must have gone 70 miles out of its way and 70 miles back. We believe there is no entry at all for the camp coming back to Poona. There is only an entry for the carriage of the tents from Yeola to Poona. I also ask my learned friend whether he knows that those bills do not refer to the camp of the Assistant Commissioner who was out at that time.

Mr. Latham : I have to apply to be allowed to bring another witness to speak to these facts.

Mr. Quinton : You could not very well have brought a worse witness than you did yesterday.

Gopal Govind, examined by Mr. Jardine, said :—I am a peon in the Commissioner's office, C. D. I am in charge of Commissioner's tents when on tour. I remember a little of the last tour in December 1886. The Viceroy was expected that time at Nandgaum. The tents taken from Poona for the Nandgaum camp were two single and two double pole tents. The tents belong to Government which are given for the use of the Commissioner's office, and not drawn out of Government stores, one double pole tent of Mr. Crawford and furniture and 3 or 4 routies were besides taken. In Nandgaum the camp remained for 7 weeks. The camp was then taken to Nagar by rail, and from Nagar to Kopergaum. No other tents were pitched at Kopergaum except the ones taken from office. No tents were sent out from Poona to Kopergaum.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : I believe the Saheb at Nandgaum was for 4 or 5 days. The tents were standing empty till we received Saheb's order. I don't remember if tents were brought to Poona from Nandgaum. I cannot swear that they were not brought. There was no Cutchery with the Saheb. The tents were sent there in expectation of the arrival of the Viceroy. I don't remember in what month the Viceroy came there. The Commissioner and his office were in Poona until the camp went to Kopergaum, while we were at Nandgaum for 7 weeks the Saheb did not come there. I can swear which tents were sent from Nandgaum to Nagar for Rs. 35. There was a Police guard on the tents while at Nandgaum. I and the other sepoy did nothing for the seven weeks. We went to Andasoor and one tent was sent to Poona. I don't know when the other tents were sent to Poona, as I was transferred a fortnight after we went to Manmar.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham : The tents were at Manmar when I was transferred. The tents were brought from Andasoor to Manmar.

By the Commissioner, all the tents were taken to Nandgaum. I do not always go with the Saheb on tour. I go only when the office goes on tour. The Head Clerk gives us orders. At the time when the tents were taken to Nandgaum the Naik gave me orders. The tents are kept in a room in the office, and the guard has the key of the room. I have to see that the tents are not spoilt by white ants &c. At that time I was a khalasi. The tents came to my charge 2½ or 3 months after my return to Poona from Manmar. The Saheb's own double tents were taken out after that by the Naik.

Rambhow, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said :—I produce my signature book of money lending business for 1942. (It was put in). I produce my account books containing Mr. Crawford's account in the year 1943 and 1944. This is the letter received by me and signed by Bhukan. I have sent a man to get my books, but he has not yet returned. I have sent two more men.

Cross-examined by my Latham : I have no books here at present in which the originals of the receipts are. I have sent for the books, I don't know in whose hand-writing the letter Exhibit 374 is in. I know the signature. I don't remember if it was sent to me by post or by hand of some one. Why should I preserve the cover of the letter which I received two years ago? I don't remember receiving anything else about the same time. I described myself as a large landholder. The lands are not in my possession, disputes are pending in Courts about them. They are not on my name at present. I received the income of the land up to 1878 or 79 ; since then the land is in dispute with the Land Mortgage Bank and others, who hold decrees against me. I have a portion of land on my occupation, for which I pay Government Rs. 150 to 175. The lands I have are in Panwell Taluka. The lands for which I petitioned to Government are not the same. I have occupation, the land I claim is hereditary. The land now in my occupation was purchased by me. I cannot say when it was purchased. This is the land which I have mortgaged to Hasoo Nagapatel about May 1888 for 700 Rupees. The mortgage deed made with Brijbookan is a previous one and was executed about 5 or 6 years ago for another land. I have no recollection for what amount the deed was executed. The mortgage was done in case to meet for loss in my business with Brijbookundass. I am a divided brother and received about 11 or 13 bighas of land as my partition. I next received waste land 5000 or 7000 Bighas as my next share, a portion of the land, about 150 bighas, were turned into rice fields. I did not petition Government about this land. I got a portion of a house and some cash. After many years I mortgaged my land to the Land Mortgage Bank, who have obtained a decree against me for Rs. 28,000. The property was sold in execution of the decree. I claim the land, which has been sold. The Bank had put me into the Civil jail for six months. I had applied to be declared an insolvent. When I knew that I had large estates I did not take the benefit of the Act. I came to know it after I sent in my application. I did not pay the Bank the balance due as it was the condition that it should recoup itself by the sale of the land sold by them. I made money in my trade. There are two or three decrees against me at present. I was both a plaintiff and defendant. I myself did not pay any income tax last year, as no income tax is levied on land. I used to pay 60 rupees a year till 1882. I am now trading under the name of Brijbookandass. In this book for 1942 there are six accounts. It does not contain the whole of my dealings. I have other books which relate to my hay business and other businesses. In the book for 1943 there are the same accounts as 1942. There no new accounts and no advance to any person except Mr. Crawford. In 1942 there are advaces to other persons. The usual rate of interest I charge varies from 12 annas to Rs. 2. In the book for 1944 there are no new accounts opened. The loans given to Mr. Crawford were charged at 9 per cent per annum. In the promissory notes the interest is mentioned at 12 per cent per annum : but our condition was that if the money was paid regularly the interest would be charged at 9 per cent. I did not charge at 12 per cent, though I was not paid in 1942 and 1943, because I was sure of receiving the money. I used always to pay money and receive the promissory notes ; in my books will appear the dates of the promissory notes. I used to be sent for or the Saheb used to tell me when he required money. The Maharathi endorsements at the back of the promissory notes are either in my or my Carcoon's handwriting. The money of the promissory note, dated 18th April, was paid at the Saheb's bungalow at Kirkee on that day. The two promissory notes, exhibits 308 and 309, are not the two pieces of the same paper. I was asked by Gungadas to recover money from Mr. Crawford, but was not told the amount. I did not tell Mr. Kennedy that Mr. Crawford owed Rs. 20,000 to Gungadas. I told him Mr. Crawford owed a large amount to Gungadas. It is not the fact that I received Rs. 500 from Mr. Crawford. I stated to Mr. Kennedy that I recovered thousands of rupees. I have seen Hanmantrao at Mr. Crawford's bungalow sometimes. I may have gone to Mr. Crawford's bungalow in company with Bulwantrao, Malharrao and Vinayekrao. I have kept no note. I did not state to Mr. Kennedy that I went to Mr. Crawford's bungalow, accompanied by these men. I did not tell Mr. Kennedy what occurred in Mr. Crawford's bungalow in company with those men. I did not tell him by what way I entered the bungalow. They used to write anything and exercise zoolum. I entered the bungalow mostly by the first gate. I did not tell Mr. Kennedy that I entered the bungalow by a side door by the kitchen. I may have told anything had two blows been given me. In my presence the three persons never saw the Saheb. I did not tell Mr. Kennedy that I saw Hanmantrao in company with those persons. I will swear that I did not make that statement to Mr. Kennedy. I did not tell him also that Mr. Crawford was present at the time. The moneys I advanced to Mr. Crawford after Brijbookandass' death were the moneys I had of my own. In February and March 1886 I borrowed Rs. 10,500 in three loans from Brijbookan. They may be for advances for Mr. Crawford or for my business of my own. I did not bring money from Brijbookan for future loans to Mr. Crawford. Mr. Crawford's promissory notes were in Brijbookan's possession, and before his death he handed them over to me personally at the time. I paid him Rs. 2,000 ; and the notes are in my possession ever since. The notes were not returned as amounts received on any particular loans. I may have given receipts to Mr. Crawford. I heard Bapoo Joti shriek " Don't strike," " don't strike." He shrieked in loud voice. I was in the verandah of Mr. Ommanney's room. I don't remember if Mr. Ommanney was there. I saw Mr. Kennedy there. There were two other young gentlemen there. After Joti came out he was immediately taken before Mr. Kennedy. He had been crying. He did not complain to Mr. Kennedy. Bhimbhai and Thakar took him to the tent. I may have spoken to others about the incident at the tent. I have been going to Mr. Crawford's for the past month and a half, and I am still going there.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity : I could not see on some occasions Mr. Crawford when I brought the money. The date on promissory note would be the date I brought the money to Poona, so that I may not lose interest. The date of the endorsement made by me is simply the date and the amount the same endorsements are on other notes. The Land Mortgage Bank found out that I had other property after I had sent in my application for insolvency. I paid them nothing besides the land mortgaged to them.

Mr. Arthur Crawford, recalled by Mr. Inverarity, said :—I arranged with Rambhao to get money for me. Ex. 307 to 321 are the promissory notes I gave for these sums. The one dated 21st June was written a month after that date. The first note was given to him, and he told me he had arranged to get the money from his Shet, and that I should give him another note. I did this. The other promissory notes were written when the money was paid. They bear, except, on two or three occasions, the dates on which the moneys were received by me. The two or three occasions when I was away and I then dated the notes with the date which the money was brought into Poona. They were written shortly after the money was received. I have signed the Ex. 401 just after the last date of the year. I have signed the Ex. 403 just after the accounts were made up at the end of the year, and 405 early in November last. I have received all the money mentioned in those accounts and paid all the moneys mentioned in the accounts. I have had no dealing with Jumnadas Shunkerlal. I have never signed a bond of Rs. 20,000 for that firm. I never heard of that firm till after this case began. I knew Rambhow had obtained money for other gentlemen in my service, and so I asked him to arrange for me. I don't wish to give any names, but will give if asked.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine : I know the young man of Jumnada's firm. I know him from 1887. He had not come to ask for payments for moneys due. He had come three or four times to me before my suspension to demand payments on account of his uncle Brijbookundas. I have paid Rs. 11,000 in respect of the promissory notes. I did not receive the promissory notes. I did not receive any receipt or acknowledgment of payments. I did not keep any account of amounts repaid. In 1942 Rambhow began to raise loans for me.

Mr. H. T. Ommanney, examined by Mr. Latham, said :—I am a member of the Bombay Civil Service of 18 years' standing, and am at present acting Inspector General of Police. In the statement put in in by Kalavde, I say that in the first place 20th of August was not the first time Kalavade came to my house. He had brought with him a note from Mr, Nugent on 20th August. I don't think he has described correctly the run of the conversation. At the beginning of the interview Kalavde began to argue, with me the guarantee I had given to other witnesses, and to the best of my belief he had a book with him. I refused to hear what he had to say on the legal aspects of the question. I told him I regarded him as an able man. I professed great respect for his cleverness and abilities. I told him I would not speak to him in the same way as the other witnesses who came before me. I did not think that any arguments of mine would have the least effect on him. I told him I had believed that he was trying to prevent witnesses coming forward, and I asserted that I knew he had been to Sholapur immediately after his suspension. He denied he had been to Sholapur, and I remember referring to papers to show he had been to Sholapur. I told him that I believed he was then visiting Mr. Crawford. On that point also I referred to documents, but I could not find them. Then I believe the further part in the statement is correct. I said before I would take any statement of his I would take instructions. Kalavde was suspended, and I did not feel justified in taking his statement and revoke his suspension. On 23rd August last I sent for him in pursuance of my first interview with him. I was busy, so he was detained for two hours. It is untrue that I consulted Bhimbhai, and then asked Kalavde to come the next day. Kalavde appeared to me to be frightened and suspicious to come in the night. I then remember asking Bhimbhai or some one what business was there the next day at 12. I found I had time at that hour, and so fixed that hour. On the 24th he did come. He came with one or two friends and they sat just outside my door. I went out to call him in, and my attention was drawn to the fact that he had brought his witnesses there. I became suspicious of Kalavde's intention as no other person had come to me in the manner he had come. I ordered these witnesses out of the compound from the place they were sitting in, and it was suggested that I had better take witnesses for myself. I accordingly called in Mr Gamble, who was in another room, and was present during the whole interview. Soon after Mr Gamble came in, my attention was drawn that Kalavde's tonga was drawn up some 60 yards off to door in the compound. I became more suspicious. The driver leaving the ponies, was sitting at the back and looking towards my room. I was very angry with Kalavde and expressed my anger to him, and ordered his tonga out. I went into my room and talked with Kalavde. I was completely distrustful of him, and asked him whether he wished to make a statement or not regarding his connection with Mr. Crawford's corruption. I don't think there is anything else which requires correction. I adopted a much severer tone tha I would have been justified in adopting towards witnesses. So far he is correct. I did not address any mamlutdar in the manner I did Kalavde. I saw the man Ramchunder Govind. I remember his coming to my bungalow for 2 or 3 days. My office is in the same house that I live. I don't remember the name Bapoo Joti. I know the tent mentioned by Rambhow. It is 35 paces from the seat I occupy. Rambhow must be between my room and the tent. It was not possible a shriek to have occurred without my hearing it. I did not hear any shriek. No person complained to me about ill treatment. There were other European gentlemen in the bungalow; some may probably have been in the tent. Mr. Little, Mr. Baines, and some clerks were in the large room next to mine. Mr. Kennedy is in Ratnaghery since Christmas. Mr. Kennedy is District Superintendent of Police. It would take two days to come from Ratnaghery. Mr. Gamble is in Sind. I have been in charge of this enquiry. I have not suspended any person. I have experience as a District Officer. The marginal notes would be rubbed out quite irrespective of the nature of the remark. The remarks are some times left in by accident.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : Supposing the words " after speaking to Bhimbhai " were written by Kalavde in his written statement, it would then not be untrue I said something to the effect " Kalavde, are you prepared to make a statement as a straightforward man." I did not take down his statement on any occasion. In some of the instances I did not take statements of persons who denied connection with Mr. Crawford's corruption. I have no proof of Kalavde going to Sholapore. I see the letter Ex. 373 of Mr. Nugent's. I had been speaking to Mr. Nugent for over a month, and in the course of conversation Kalavde's name may have frequently been mentioned. I used to see frequently Mr. Nugent every day, down to 31st July. I don't remember if Kalavde came to me straight from Mr. Nugent. I decline to produce statements of witnesses taken. I decline to say who gave me information, or what particular information reached me at different stages. I don't know if there is a steamer running from Rutnaghery to Bombay every day. There were persons who could have spoken to witness if they liked. Witnesses brought to me were generally accompanied by persons who brought them. I don't remember if Bhimbhai accompanied any witness. I declined to say what were Bhimbhai's duties. Hari Narayan was employed in making enquires and much more. There were certainly half a dozen persons or more employed by me to make enquiries as to what persons were to make statements. I took Baput's statement. I decline to produce it. His suspension was not removed before he made a statement. He expected his suspension to be removed by making a statement. I adopted a different mode to different people. I adopted the mode best likely to make the man do what I wanted him to do. I dont think I examined any person unless I thought he knew something directly or indirectly implicating Mr. Crawford. I sat up in my room during very nearly the office hours. It was reported to me by the Inspector Jefferies himself that he took the ticket for Mr. Crawford to Bombay. He was not employed at that time in connection with Mr. Crawford's case. He travelled in the train with Mr. Crawford. He had been instructed by me to have a look out and travel by the train if Mr. Crawford went by the train. I did not care whether Kalavde had a witness. The way in which Kalavde brought his witnesses was annoying, and I turned him out, though I had a witness myself.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham:—At 1 in the morning of the 18th I instructed Mr. Jefferies, when I learned that Mr. Crawford had disappeared. Before that he had nothing to do with the case, he is in the Railway Police.

By the President : Witnesses generally saw some one before they came to me. They did not see any European officers but native officials they generally saw.

Bhimbhai Kirparam, examined by Mr. Jardine, said:—My name is Bhimbhai Kirparam, and am Deputy Collector fifth grade My pay being 500 Rupees. I am a Guzerati Brahmin. The length of my service is 25 years. My caste men and Deccani or Concani Brahmins do not eat together. I was for 10 years in Guzerat, 11 years in Bombay, and 3 in Poona. In March 1885 when I came to Poona I was Assistant to the Director of Agriculture. This has been my appointment since. I heard Ramchunder Govind giving his evidence that I and Thakar took Bapoo Joti in a tent. I don't remember Bapoo Joti. I did not strike or threaten any witness in Mr. Ommanney's Bungalow or heard any witness crying out " Don't strike. " I have never used any pressure on any witness in connection with this inquiry. I never told Ramchunder to file a suit against Mr. Crawford, or that the expenses would be paid. Kondaji Patel's statement about my telling him to make statement, &c., is fale.

Cross-examined by Mr Inverarity : I have no objection to letters being produced which I wrote to Mr. Nurgent in March and June last about Mr. Crawford. Before I wrote the letters I knew that Mr. Crawford had written against me to Mr. Muir-Mackenzie with reference to the Wadgaum farm sale. I saw Balaji Gungadhar Sathe in 1883 or 1884 in Bombay, and then 3 or 4 times in Poona in connection with our committees, and once I went to his house to get some information about piles. I know Pendse since I came to Poona. I drove about with him and am intimate with him since the inquiry. I went to his house for some information in May. That was before, I think, I wrote the first letter to Mr. Nugent. I did not accuse Mr. Crawford with reference to the sale of the Wadgaum farm. By word, I have accused him of corruption regarding the Wadgaum farm. Khimji Jiva was the purchaser of the farm. I told Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, and Mr. Ozanne knew about the *khatpat*. He wrote to Government that if the farm were left in Mr. Crawford's hand, there would be swindling, and asked the Government to have the sale of the farm in their own hands. Mr. Ozanne before he left for England wrote a letter thanking Mr. Crawford for his troubles. I don't know if everything regarding the sale of the farm was done with the consent of Mr. Lock, the Collector. The farm was sold to Khimji Jiva before Mr. Ozanne wrote the letter to Mr. Crawford.

SIXTY-FIFTH DAY.

The hearing of the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford, late Commissioner, C.D., was resumed on Saturday before the Special Commission appointed to try the case.

Bhimbai Kirpuram was recalled and his cross-examination continued. Mr. Inverarity put in two letters from Mr. Ozanne to Mr. Crawford, dated 25th January and 11th February 1888.

Mr. Ozanne left for Bombay on the 16th of February ?—About that time.

Mr. Mackenzie succeeded him ?—Yes.

Mr. Crawford was requested by Mr. Mackenzie to try and get Khimjee Jewa to give a good figure for the buildings ?—I think so.

Mr. Crawford and Mr. Lock went down to see the buildings ?—I do not know. (Mr. Inverarity put in a letter from Mr. Lock to Government, showing this was so.)

As a matter of fact, before the land was sold, were you a member of a Syndicate for purchasing the land ?—I was a partner with the sanction of my superiors.

The object was to purchase the land ?—Yes.

Did the company offer as much as Khimjee Jewa ?—No.

Was this a registered company ?—Not then.

Who was the Solicitor ?—We had no Solicitor.

How many partners were there ?—I do not know. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker was the principal man.

The upshot was that there was a dispute, and Khimjee Jewa offered to cancel the agreement ?—No. Mr. Inverarity put in a Government Resolution, dated the 20th June 1888.

Have you not seen that Resolution ?—Yes. But I do not admit it.

Mr. Mackenzie took a different view of the contract from Khimjee Jewa ?—I do not know.

Has anyone offered as much as Khimjee Jewa for the land ?—Yes.

Have you been employed on this prosecution from the commencement ?—Since the 15th of June.

Are you the principal native engaged in it ?—Yes.

Are you always at Mr. Ommanney's house ?—Yes.

What do you do there ?—I manage the whole business.

Did you see intending witnesses ?—No, but whenever any information was wanted I asked them.

Then what did you do ?—I helped Mr. Ommanney to make enquiries.

Did you make enquiries ?—I do not understand you.

Did you take any part in procuring evidence ?—Whatever information was wanted from me I gave it to them.

Did you give information about documents from the Commissioner's office ?—Yes.

Did you ever go into the tent ?—Yes.

Did you ever see Jothi ?—No.

The Ootoor Patel ?—No.

Did you see Sindekar's brother and tell him he had made a mistake ?—Yes.

Did Mr. Little tell you to do so ?—I did not say he made a mistake.

Why did you send for him ?—To enquire about the train he left by, as no time table was available.

Re-examined :—This company was established for profit. The existence of that company was communicated to Mr. Ozanne. My connection with the company was also communicated to him. The bidding for the form was held in Mr. Ozanne's presence.

Mr. Latham put in the Resolution of Government dated the 27th July 1888.

The witness continued : The tent was used as an office by Mr. Gamble and Mr. Kennedy. These gentlemen also worked in various rooms of Mr. Ommaney's house. I last saw Mr. B. G. Sathe just before he left for Sattara. The last conversation I had with him was a year ago. I became intimately acquainted with Pendse in the beginning of August. (Mr. Inverarity put in the plan of the farm.)

CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Inverarity addressed the court on one or two points, which were not included in the speech he had already made for the defence. Speaking with reference to the sale of the Bhadgaon farm to Khimjee Jeewa, Mr. Inverarity observed that the resolution of Government in connection with the subject, dated the 27th July 1888, had been passed after Mr. Crawford's suspension, and after Mr. Bhimbhai had made the charge of swindling against Mr. Crawford. The learned counsel expressed his extreme surprise that in a resolution passed on the Commissioner's conduct with respect to the sale of the farm, no reference whatever had been made to a letter of explanation written by Mr. Crawford and another by the Collector, Mr. Loch. Mr. Crawford's letter showed conclusively that there was nothing wrong in his conduct in this matter. Mr. Crawford was quite justified in supposing that he had been authorized by Mr. Muir Mackenzie to effect the sale of the farm to Khimjee Jeewa, and Mr. Crawford had himself asked Mr. Muir Mackenzie to meet him at Pachora on the 7th March, and he had also asked Mr. Loch to do the same, and it was clear that Mr. Loch had agreed with Mr. Crawford in settling the price at Rs. 1,500. There was Mr. Crawford's letter to explain his conduct with reference to the sale, and yet there was not the slightest reference to it in the resolution passed by Government at a time when they ought to have been more than ordinarily careful in passing any resolution reflecting on Mr. Crawford's action without considering all the materials they had in their possession. The learned counsel then discussed the evidence of Dada Phatak, the karbhari of the Chief of Bhore, who said that he had gone on the 7th September to pay a bribe to Mr. Crawford on behalf of the Chief. Dada Phatak had given evidence that he had left Satara, where he had gone on business on the 6th September, and had arrived in Poona just in time to be able to go to Mr. Crawford with the bribe on the following day. This story, Mr. Inverarity contended, was extremely improbable. If Dada Phatak had been in Satara up to the 6th September, where a murder case committed by him as a Magistrate to the Court of Mr. Acworth was being tried, it was certain that he would have been called by Mr. Acworth to contradict, if he could, the statement of the prisoners that they had been compelled to make their confessions. It was a matter of life and death, and if Dada Phabak, the Committing Magistrate, was at that time in Satara, it was absurd to imagine that he would not be called by the Court to hear what he had to say. Mr. Inverarity contended that this was one of the arguments which showed that the witness was telling a falsehood as to the date on which he said he had left Satara for Poona. These, he thought, would be all the observations he would make on the documentary evidence. It was worthless, and the oral evidence was also worthless. Regarding the tents, it was a matter of surprise to him the persistency with which Government had pressed that charge, which was a proof of the recklessness with which they made charges. As to the evidence called to contradict the statements made by Kalavde, he ventured to say that instead of contradicting, it favoured all that Kalavde said. Mr. Ommaney did not contradict any statements of Kalavde, therefore it was obvious Kalavde had come forward to speak as a straightforward man. That was another instance of how Government were suspecting mamlatdars. They had made inquiries amongst them, and had made an examination of sowcars' books throughout the country. Mr. Ommanney practically admitted that the whole of Mr. Kalavde's statement was correct. He admitted also that he adopted a tone he never adopted to any other mamlatdar. He did not see the case of Mr. Ommanney's ire because there chanced to be a friend sitting in the verandah outside the room, where he and Kalavde were or that he should think he was a spy on his (Ommanney's) actions. Then a matter struck Mr. Ommanney, which would strike no other than a policeman. He saw a tonga outside without any one attending to the ponies. The driver was sitting on the back, and he suspected him as a spy, and that he was there trying to get a view into the room where he and Kalovde were. He (Mr. Inverarity) could not understand why Mr. Ommanney should attach suspicion to a tonga man looking at him from a distance of 80 feet. That, Mr. Ommanney said, was the reason why he became distrustful of Kalavde. He thought it would have been impossible for Kalavde to have said anything false. He knew Mr. Ommaney would be believed before him, therefore he would not say anything that was untrue. If they differed in their recollections, the recollections of Mr. Ommanney would be believed before those of Mr. Kalavde. But the recollections of Mr. Nugent could not be believed before the recollections of Kalavde. Mr. Nugent said, referring to a latter he had written to Kalavde, that he did not tell him to go to Mr. Ommanney at once. Now this letter, it was obvious, was written to go at once. He mentioned this fact to show that his recollections were incorrect. As to Mr. Moore and Mr. Vidal, there was no necessity for calling them at all, instead of contradicting them, who supported Kalovde's statement.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S REPLY.

The Advocate-General then rose to deliver his reply on behalf of the prosecution. He said : It now devolves on me to come to the last stage in this case, and that is to reply, on behalf of the Government, in this prosecution. I quite agree with my learned friend as to the enormous difficulty that must be felt by counsel in summing up a case of such a voluminous nature as this. My friend has felt the difficulty, and I, who have even more materials to deal with than were before him, must, of course, feel that difficulty in a still greater degree. Like my learned friend, I rely on the careful study which, I feel sure, the Commissioners will give to the evidence before them in order to supply such defects as there may be in my summing up. I feel that it is almost impossible to go through this case without omissions and shortcomings on my part, and I trust that the Commissioners will not, because I happen to pass over points which may strike them as important, attribute it to any intentional omission on my part. I may say here that I myself feel, as must be felt by those who represent the Government of Bombay in this case, the exceedingly painful nature of the inquiry, and the exceedingly painful nature of the duty which now devolves on me. It is a far more distressing thing to have to appear for the prosecution in a case of this sort than to represent the defence, and the duty involves, perhaps, an even heavier responsibility than what falls to the lot of counsel for the defence. Still that duty must be performed, and I have now to point out to your lordships how the evidence, which is before the Commission, bears against Mr. Crawford. I quite agree with what has fallen from the Commission that this case will have to be decided on the evidence relating to the particular issues before them, and that what I may call the general presumptions which surround them are, comparatively, of little importance. Although I do not regard general evidence as unimportant, yet I may say I have always treated it as holding a very secondary position. For instance, with regard to irregularities in appointments, I have already stated to the Commission that there were matters which might be accounted for by the particular character of the officer making them, and that from these appointments alone no suspicion of guilt could be deduced. Although my learned friend has, I think, by a slip of memory, put into my mouth quite a different suggestion, this is my impression of what I said, and this is what I most certainly intended to convey. The way in which I would put the matter is this. When we find any such irregularity, it must be treated as a matter which suggests inquiry ; but it does not supply the place of proof. To follow the line of argument employed by my learned friend I will first say a few words with regard to his complaint that the Government did not give full information to Mr. Crawford.

The President : It has very little to do with this matter.

The Advocate-General : It is rather an attack upon Government. But as it has little to do with this matter, I shall be very brief on the point. I may possibly be prejudiced in the matter one way, as my learned friend may be prejudiced in another. But this I can fairly say that the information given by Government to Mr. Crawford was singularly full, and they had put him in full possession of all the materials that might assist him in preparing for the defence. In fact, the Act itself sedulously provides for the interests of those against whom an inquiry of this sort has been instituted. The Act provides for a full previous notice to the officer who is on his trial, and it is a very long notice indeed. Then, again, no evidence can be produced by the prosecution, after the commencement of the trial, without the special permission of the Court, and the Commissioners have in this case felt it their duty to refuse it in some instances ; whereas the defence is under no such restriction at all, but can produce their evidence at a moment's notice. Not only that, but Mr. Little, in a letter to the defence, had stated what the evidence was likely to be, by which the charges were to be supported. When all these things are borne in mind, I do not think it possible for any one to frame any charge of unfair dealing against the Government of Bombay in connection with this matter. Then as to the lists which have been prepared on the general question of irregularity, we are told that Government have prepared and produced lists of a misleading character, and that the officers engaged in preparing those lists are to be charged with reckless falsehood. As a matter of fact, no persons have used those lists and relied on them more confidently than the defence themselves. The list (marked A-A) is perfectly good and trustworthy ; but I find fault with it, as much as any one in regard to the inferences drawn from it by Pendse, and no one has so much right to complain of those inferences as myself. Pendse was, no doubt, an opinionative witness. He has the intellectual defect of drawing deductions from very narrow grounds. You had before you a man of that intellectual defect ; but he was, nevertheless, a man who completely believed in what he was saying ; and, therefore, it was not correct to talk about any intention to mislead. It was contended with regard to one of these lists that it was made to exaggerate the irregularity of Dabir's appointment. But that was the very list which was used before Mr. Vidal, a Civilian of great experience, and more familiar than probably any of us here, with the mode of making these appointments.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton : But Mr. Vidal himself never appointed a mamlatdar, I suppose ?

The Advocate-General : He did not ; but he is perfectly familiar with the appointment and work of mamlatdars. What I say is this—that long before the lists in the present case were prepared, Mr. Vidal had before him the list I am speaking of, which was a statement showing the persons by whom Pendse considered that Dabir had been superseded. I shall discuss this point in detail when I come to Dabir's case. As I have said, I do not wish to say much about the irregularity of these appointments, or that Mr. Crawfrod did not make these appointments with more regularity than Mr. Robertson. I do not say that on this ground you will find Mr. Crawford guilty, but you will find that all the points raised upon Mr. Robertson's earlier appointment are founded on the ground that the new system was not in working order. For four years before Mr. Robertson made over charge, there was only one appointment not in regular order. There was not a case of irregularity since 1882. Referring especially to Despande's case, he got the first appointment on having satisfied Mr. Robertson of his capabilities. That was shown by Exhibits A-O and 61 taken together. In A-O you find that on the 21st of June 1882 Mr. Robertson wrote to say, acknowledging the Collector's letter of recommendation, requesting him to inform the applicant, Dadaji Sakharam Deshpande that he had not served for six months as a head karkun, or for three years in a qualifying appointment, and, therefore, he should not expect to obtain a mamlat till he had established a claim to that appointment. Then when you look at Exhibit 61 you find Mr. Ramsay, the then Collector of Nasik, in report of 31st March 1883, saying he had served as head karkun for six months as required by the Commissioner, C.D. You find he gets his *sub pro tem.* in May 1883, the vacancy occurring then. But I do not wish to dilate on this, and therefore, as I said, I agree that the main question in this case must be on the evidence in the particular cases. I would not talk on each case taken simply, except in the more serious charges—what he might call the pecuniary charges—those charges where the evidence could not be adjourned.

The Court here adjourned till Monday at eleven.

" ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

" BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madan & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

A Well Fitted STEAM LAUNCH on hire, Suitable for Picnics, &c., at moderate fare, apply to NANABHOY B. MARSHALL, at Moodee Bazaar, Mandvee.

ALL SCHOOLS and CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS must bear in mind that we always allow a Discount of 2 Annas in each Rupee on our Cheap Fixed Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—A Moveable WOODEN HOUSE, Suitable for a Family, situated at the Apollo Reclamation.—Apply at the place.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome Grey Waler Cob, 4 years, 14¼, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness, up to 18 stone. Apply to STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

VIEWS of INDIA and Other Well-known Places at prices Cheaper than others.—THE FANCY GOODS TRADING Co., Ld., No. 65, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE Newest Thing out.—The "Blitz" Lamp, throwing a light equal to 105 Candle Power.—The Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation, as under, will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 14th instant :—(1) Budget Meeting at p.m. ; and (2) various matters at 3-5 p.m.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

WANTED.—A Good EUROPEAN NURSE, who understands thoroughly care of infants. Required to attend to 3 children, (assisted by an ayah), and be willing to make herself generally useful. Apply to the Rev. A. GOLDWYER LEWIS, Bombay.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THOMAS NICOL, Agent for Domestic Servants, and also Repairer of Pianoforte, Organ, Harmonium and other Musical Instruments.—No. 6 Dean-lane, near the old Secretariat.

TO LET.—An Airy BUNGALOW, Comfortable for European Family, Parell, DeLisle Road, opposite to B. B. and C. I. R. Workshop—Apply to Messrs. EBRAHIM NOORDIN & Co., Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

THE MANAGER VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all descriptions of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit Guaranteed, and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 3½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

EASTMAN'S PERMANENT BROMIDE PAPER.—Qualities B and C. All sizes, from 4¼" by 3¼" to 25" by 21." J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents : PHIPSON and Co.

REGULATION BROWN GLOVES, one Button and with Thumb Pieces as Horse Guards order and Sealed Pattern, just received fresh consignment.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL.—The increased preference shown to this place has compelled the proprietors to extend the accommodation which is being built consisting of large, airy bedrooms.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome Bay Arab Charger, 14-2, aged, quiet on parade and under all fires. A Brougham Horse, 14-2, aged, quiet to drive, and a good hack. Also a hill tent and necessary tent, and a Field Officer's service tent, Jubbulpore made. Apply to "H. P.," care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

ith an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

an b easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 15th JANUARY, 1889.

1.—CANDIDATES for DEGREES are requested to be in the University Library at 3 p.m. precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them.

2.—Graduates are requested to be in the University Library at 4-15 p.m. precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them.

N.B.—Graduates who propose to attend are requested to give previous notice to that effect.

3.—The Senate are requested to be in the University Library by 4-45 p.m.

4.—Visitors will alight from their Carriages under the Porch of the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University.

5.—PROCESSION.—At 5-15 p.m. the Procession of the Chancellor and Fellows will enter the Hall, when all present will *rise and remain standing* until H. E. the Right Honourable the Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION,

I.—FELLOWS.

In order of Precedence.

(Juniors first.)

The Principal, College of Science.
The Principal, Deccan College.
The Principal, Elphinstone College.
The Principal, Grant Medical College.
The Educational Inspector, Central Division.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Members of the Legislative Council.
The Judges of the High Court.
The Members of the Council of Bombay.
The Bishop of Ascalon and Vicar Apostolic, Bombay.
The Bishop of Bombay.
The Chief Justice.
The Commander-in-Chief.

II.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

The Board of Accounts.
The Registrar.
The Syndics in Civil Engineering.
The Syndics in Medicine.
The Syndics in Law.
The Syndics in Arts.
The Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering.
The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
The Dean of the Faculty of Law.
The Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
The Vice-Chancellor.

THE CHANCELLOR.

6.—Then will follow on behalf of Candidates for a Degree—

The Supplication by the Dean of the Faculty in which they graduate.

The Passing of a Grace by the Senate for their admission to the Degree.

Their Presentation by the Dean to the Chancellor ; and

Their Admission to the Degree by the Chancellor.

7.—The Registrar will declare the Degrees conferred.

8.—The Registrar will read the Syndicate's Report of the Proceedings of the University during the past year.

9.—The Chancellor will deliver an Address.

10.—The Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

11.—RETIRING PROCESSION.—The assembly will *rise* and *remain standing* until the retiring Procession of the Chancellor and Fellows has left the Hall.

By Order,
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

12th January, 1889.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

MR. A. STEPHENS,
DENTAL SURGEON,
ASH LANE,
Next to MARCKS & Co.,
Fees Strictly Moderate.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.

CONSOLS declined ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 98⅞ ; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107½. Silver was 1-16d. lower at 42 7-16d. per oz., this being the quotation through all channels ; Rupee Securities, however, remained at Thursday's rates in both denominations. Reuter's message of that evening reported no shipments of specie by the weekly steamer for Bombay ; but it was known through private telegrams this morning that a large amount had been shipped, and this is now confirmed by Reuter's advices under to-day's date, which report £210,000 in Silver and £30,000 in Gold coming to this port. The only further financial news conveyed by Reuter's telegrams of this afternoon is an advance of 10s. per share in Chartered Bank shares, and a further rise to the same extent in Mercantile and Hong-Kong Bank shares, making the quotations £25, £22, and £54, respectively.

The Linseed Market became firm in Mincing Lane yesterday ; but the only change in rates was an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta seed to arrive via the Cape. Rapeseed remained dull, but both it and Poppyseed were still unaltered in price. The Import of Linseed for the week is given as 5,000 quarters against 21,000 quarters imported in the previous week. The Wheat Market was dull at a further decline of 3d. per quarter in Hard Red and Club Nos. 1 and 2 to arrive in London, Liverpool prices of Soft White being unaltered. There were 10,000 quarters of wheat more afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday, at 2,250,000 quarters than were on the water a week ago.

An advance of 1-16d. in Spot Mid-American Cotton took place in Liverpool yesterday at 5½d. per lb., while Arrivals moved up 1-32d. for the nearest and most distant deliveries, and 1-64d. in all other positions, the market closing firm, with Sales for the day at 14,000 bales. Surats were steady, and of these, 800 bales were taken out of the above total. With the exception of a decline of 1-16d. in Bengals of all grades, prices of East Indian Cotton remained as before. The day's Imports were 35,000 bales. The Market closed firm again this afternoon ; Surats steady, Sales 10,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats, and spot and arrival rates are unchanged all round. The Imports were 21,000 bales. The Manchester market had been quiet but steady.

The Liverpool sales for the week ending yesterday disclose a considerable increase in the volume of business having been 78,000 bales, against 42,000 bales for the previous week, while the amount taken by the trade and forwarded was 47,000 bales greater than in the week before, at 155,000 bales. The Imports were 148,000 bales for the week against 107,000 bales last week. The total stock had increased by 50,000 bales, and was yesterday heavier by 81,000 bales than at this time last year, but lighter by 56,000 bales than in 1887. The stock of Surats stood exactly where it did last Friday, at 33,000 bales. The total visible supply had fallen off by 100,000 bales, but of East Indian Cotton there were 9,000 bales more in sight. The figures given below now show a falling off in the supply as estimated yesterday compared with the two preceding years of 192,000 bales and 362,000 bales, respectively. In East Indian Cotton the deficiency shown is 143,000 bales compared with 1888 and 106,000 bales as against 1887. An advance of ⅛d. per lb. has been established in Spot American Cotton during the week and of 1-16d. to 5-64d. in Arrivals, while rates for East Indian Cotton, with the exception of Broach, are generally 1-16d. lower. The present price of Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool is ⅛d. lower than it was at this time last year, but ¼d. higher than it stood at in 1887.

Yesterday's New York telegram reported an advance of 1-16 in ready Mid-Uplands, at 9⅞ cents, but a decline of 6 points in April Futures, at 9·94 cents, and to-day's telegram makes the Spot price unchanged and Futures 3 points down, at 9·91 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 29,000 bales, and to-day they have been 19,000 bales against 11,000 bales last year and 19,000 bales in 1887. Below we give our usual weekly figures, from which it will be seen that the decrease in Receipts at the U. S. Ports this year as compared with the two previous years is 299,000 bales and 75,000 bales, respectively :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	157,000	145,000	142,000
" exports to U. K.	65,000	102,000	97,000
" " Continent	75,000	26,000	84,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,971,000	4,270,000	4,016,000
" exports to U. K.	1,531,000	1,572,000	1,619,000
" " Cont.	1,107,000	1,134,000	1,013,000
" Stock in the Ports	895,000	1,030,000	936,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 11th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	2,8[illegible],000	3,082,010	3,251,680
" Surats	164,000	303,880	270,280

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Stock in Liverpool	710,000	628,590	766,160
" London	4,000	32,000	11,000
American Afloat	190,000	331,000	261,000
East Indian "	17,000	10,000	27,000
	921,000	1,004,590	1,065,160
Price of Mid-Americans	5½d.	5⅝d.	5⅛d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16d.	4⅜d.	4d.
Difference	15-16d.	1¼d.	1⅛d.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The particulars of shipments of Piece-Goods and Yarns to India for last month are now to hand, and the figures relating to Bombay show a falling off in every item compared with the missions of the month preceding—slight in the case of Coloured Cottons, but more or less heavy on the other lines, the decrease in the principal item of Plain Cottons being nearly sixteen million yards, as against the shipments in December 1887, those for last month were still lighter, the falling off shown in Plain Cottons being some 19½ million yards, while the decrease on other lines is very marked, that in Printed Cottons, for instance, being about 40 per cent. To the other Presidencies the shipments of Plain Cottons were heavier both as compared with last month and with December 1887. We have now the total figures of shipments to Bombay for the twelve months ending the 31st ultimo, and from the comparative statement which we annex, it will be seen that in the items of Plain and Printed Cottons and Twist there was a material increase as against the previous year's missions, Coloured Cotton alone showing a falling off, and that only to the extent of about five per cent.

	Dec. 1888.	Nov. 1888.	Dec. 1887.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons	50,000,000	65,850,000	69,400,000
Colored Cottons	4,100,000	4,450,000	6,450,000
Printed Cottons	7,200,000	9,900,000	12,150,000
Twist	950,000	1,250,000	2,900,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons	69,700,000	68,600,000	66,600,000
Colored Cottons	5,400,000	6,100,000	4,850,000
Printed Cottons	2,750,000	3,000,000	2,250,000
Twist	1,150,000	1,590,000	1,400,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons	16,300,000	10,800,000	8,850,000
Colored Cottons	2,900,000	1,150,000	1,600,000
Printed Cottons	2,350,000	1,950,000	1,600,000
Twist	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,600,000
Bombay only—			
Plain Cottons	496,850,000	......	456,250,000
Colored Cottons	44,950,000	......	47,450,000
Printed Cottons	106,950,000	......	82,350,000
Twist	16,100,000	......	15,050,000

COTTON.—Our market opened with some firmness apparent on the part of sellers in view of the higher quotations for Spot and Arrival Americans in Liverpool ; but it seems to have been considered that this was counterbalanced by the backward movement in Futures in New York, and, few buyers appearing, the tone became dull, and only a small business was eventually transacted, consisting of a few hundred bales of ready Julgaum, at Rs. 207½, and Bengals, at Rs. 185-91½, besides a lot of 150 bales of Amli Ginned, at Rs. 222½ per candy, prices generally remaining unaltered.

WHEAT has been taken to a small extent only, and the tone of the market has become dull, quotations, however, remaining nominally unchanged.

SEEDS.—The demand for *Linseed* has subsided as suddenly as it arose, and little has been done in the seed to-day, but the market remains steady at our last quotation. Other descriptions are very quiet and unaltered in price.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,280	bales.
Wheat	25,081	cwts.
Linseed	4,955	"
Rapeseed	2,318	"
Gingelly	5,372	"
Poppyseed	671	"
Groundnuts	4,072	"

FREIGHTS are steady, but there is next to nothing doing. Speculators are buying back most of the relets which shipping firms are inclined to give away at cheap rates.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the further decline in Silver, and in view of the heavy shipment of the metal to this port above referred to, opened weak at a slight decline in Bank remittance on Friday's last rates, and the market has since been quiet. Ready Telegraphic has been sold at 1s. 4 7-16d. to Banks and Houses, but very little business has been passing generally. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 13-16d. to 7-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 4 17-32d.	"
Credits 3	do.	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Francs 3	do.	1·75	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and lower to-day, and the rate for Fours for cash has been quoted throughout at 97, while for forward bargains 97 1-16 has been the rate for February, 97⅛ for the beginning of March, and 97⅜ for the end of that month. For 4½ per cents. 103 to 103½ nominal has been the price. Shares have been neglected, and the only changes which we have to note this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 in Hyderabad Deccan and Luckmidas Khimji Mill shares, at Rs. 735 and Rs. 970, respectively ; and of Rs. 20 in Sholapore, at Rs. 1,330 ; and a decline of Rs. 17½ in Manockji Petit, at Rs. 1212½ per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HARRIS—January 12, at Wadhwan, Francis Robert Edgar, the dearly-loved child of Henry T. and Alice Harris, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1889.

THERE is no chapter in the bulky administration report of the Bombay Presidency that was issued a few days ago which presents features of such varied interest as that which describes the relations of the Government with the tributary States within its jurisdiction. The diversities of race and character, of social and political developement, which the survey presents, are most striking, and the chapter contains abundant illustrations of the accuracy of a very telling passage on that characteristic of the problem of government in India which was contained in Lord Dufferin's last Calcutta speech. Between the Somali coast at one end of the scale, where the agents of Government have to keep the peace between and amongst tribes free from all suspicion of civilization, and highly organized Native States like Kolhapur in the south of the Presidency or Bhownugger in Kathiawar, where, so far as the apparatus of administration is concerned, the difference between British and Native rule is scarcely perceptible, the range is immense. And yet British supervision and control and responsibility are so constant over the whole of this vast and diversified area that it would be impossible to withhold admiration from a political system which even indifferently discharged the exacting and varied functions which Government takes upon itself in regard to these States. The survey, however, must excite misgivings as well as admiration—misgivings lest the most efficient political service in the world should fail to supply the variety of aptitude demanded in so wide a field. The danger is lest here and there the elephants of the service should be sent to pick up pins, while men fitted for the more delicate task should be entrusted with work which demands energy of the robuster kind. The roughest work of the Bombay political officer is of course that which is done under the Resident of Aden, whether in the precincts of Aden itself or on the Somali Coast. Sir Lepel Griffin's allusion to Aden as a type of what Suakin would be if we boldly annexed it, assumed that peace and contentment were characteristic of the parts adjacent to the peninsula. But it is not quite so. While the Residency and the tribes were on good terms all last year, there were hostile encounters between some of the neighbouring tribes, and the Resident had to intervene, while another of the tribes committed acts of plunder on the roads. These are normal incidents of the position of an administration which has one foot in Arabia. There is nothing precisely analogous to them in the conditions with which the British authority come in contact in India. Conflicts of tribe and faction have died out even where the touch of the Paramount Power is of the slightest. We cannot perhaps go to anything farther back in the order of social and political organization than to the primitive state of Khairpur, which the Commissioner in Sind has under his political supervision. Here there is perfect peace and government after the fashion of an Oriental king of Yvetot. The government, the reporter says, is of a patriarchal nature. The State knows nothing of the luxuries of survey and settlement ; on the other hand justice is summary, cheap, and swift, and most of the civil work is disposed of by panchayets and arbitrators, so that sandy and arid Khairpur is a veritable oasis in the desert of codes and regulations. It would be easy to call such a State backward ; but its institutions are doubtless well abreast of its social development, and it might make a sad muddle if a progressive Mir were to emulate the example of the go-ahead little Mussulman State of Janjeera, which in the year under review has not only constituted the Nawab the Kharbari and the judge a Legislative Committee, but has, through the said Committee, enacted a scheme of local self-government for its districts and municipalities. But, with the exception of Bhownugger, where the Thakore has endowed his principality with a State Council and his capital with a municipality, no other State has shown a disposition to go quite so rapidly ahead. In Palanpur and in Mahi Kantha some of the hereditary landowners obstructed the operations of the officials who were making a survey, showing that even that beneficent institution is still in advance of the conservatism of the "classes" in some of the out-of-the-way corners of Native India. Some of the Chiefs in Guzerat are reluctant to move with the times, preferring a quiet life and to be severely let alone. We recognize an old friend in the Rao of Pol, in Mahi Kantha, who is described as "of conservative views and penurious habits." The Chief of Danta, too, is accused of "conservative views in regard to education"—an offence which is not confined to old fashioned Guzerat Chiefs. But a good many of the Chiefs in that part of the world and in Khandeish seem to be personages much too small to enjoy such luxuries as "views" about education or anything else. It would, for example, be rather hard to expect the ruler of Narukhot in Rewa Kantha, with six thousand subjects to rule over, and only as many rupees to spend, to break out into reform. Yet the State is not without the resources of civilization. It has one gaol, one school, and a share in a dispensary. It collects its revenue by means of plough tax, and so sets inquiring minds wondering whence it derived that admirably simple basis of land assessment. In Khandeish there are two groups of States equally modest in proportion, the Mewas, of which there are six, and the Dangs, a group of fifteen. Some of the latter have debts, almost as small as their States—that is to say, in the words of the review, "some of the Chiefs were in debt to the extent of less than Rs. 400." The British Government does not seem to have made the careful provision for the exercise of jurisdiction on the territories of these tiny Chiefs that it has made in the case of the corresponding class in Kathiawar. Their exact jurisdictionary powers, we are told, have never yet been clearly defined. Were there more of them, we suppose it would be thought worth while to define their rights. There are not many of the States under the jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay, of whom an absolutely bad account is given. Malpur in Rewa Kantha, however, is reprimanded and warned. The Chief has a double *damnosa haereditas* in the debts and the capacity for incurring debts which he has inherited from his father. But the rebuke which is given to this Chief is mild compared with that which is written to the address of the Sir Desai of Sawantwadi. This young Mahratta Chief, the report says, did not enjoy good health during the year under report, and the deterioration in his health and character, which had long been observable, still continues. "Occasionally he made efforts to free himself from demoralizing excess, but soon relapsed into his old habits." The significance of this reference will be understood if it is read in connection with a highly complimentary allusion to the Sir Desai's cousin, "whose health was excellent, and his conduct and attention to his studies were satisfactory." Sawantwadi, however, has for some years past followed its destiny in healthy independence of the conduct of its uninstalled Chief. Under Colonel Westropp's able superintendence it has become, according to the testimony of the Commissioner of the Division, as well administered as any British district in the Presidency. An equally satisfactory chapter of history is being made in Porebunder, where Mr. Lely is making good use of better opportunities than Colonel Westropp started with at Sawantwadi. Not that the States that remain under direct native administration are always slow to respond to reforming impulses. To take two which have never shown a strong disposition to change both in Radhanpur and Palanpur forced labour has been put an end to, entirely in the case of bricklayers and partly in the case of agriculturists. We still hear, too, of the further adhesion of Chiefs in Guzerat and the South Mahratta Country to the policy of free trade that for the past three years has been commended to them by the Government of Bombay. A movement in the direction of freedom of another kind which we commend to the notice of Mr. Malabari was made by the Chief of Aundh in abolishing taxes on widow remarriage. We have scarcely dealt with other than surface indications of the state of society and of the tendencies of local authority in the States with whom the Government of Bombay are in relation. Many of these indications may be deceptive and of others it would be only too easy to exaggerate the significance. But the survey is attractive as an indication of the variety of the problems with which the British Power has to deal in India even when it goes beyond the territory for the good administration of which it is directly responsible.

WE hear nothing more of the wild proposal to abolish the birds and beasts in the Victoria Gardens. Such an idea could never be seriously entertained, seeing that a zoological collection has come to be regarded as a means of popular education in every large city having any pretensions to civilisation. There is room for improvement in the housing of the animals, and the collection can be considerably enlarged and better arranged. But even as it is, the zoological quarter of the Gardens is more frequented and more popular than might be inferred from the exaggerated fault-finding of stupid people. The extent to which ill-conditioned detraction can be carried is shown by the assertion that the Victoria Gardens are a mere jungle. At no previous period have they been so attractive or so popular. The improvements effected during the last few years and those in progress have greatly enlarged the ornamental area, and opened up new vistas. The most urgent need now, seeing that another site for the Zoological Department is not available, is to enlarge the present area and improve the construction of some of the cages and houses. There is a certain quantity of land north and south of the Garden, some portion of which might be acquired so as to give the necessary space for a better arrangement of the animals and increase their number and variety. While taking in new space it would be expedient to acquire from the Legislative Council the right to reserve a portion of the gardens for subscribers, and for those who would pay at the turn-stiles. This is done at the Zoological Gardens in London, which are, as we all know, a part of Regent's Park. To make amends to the non-paying public the ostriches and emus, and the deer might be placed in enclosures in the Gardens outside the reserved area. Something should be done to facilitate the ventilation of the secluded space in which the animals are now housed by judicious thinning of the thickets which intercept the air and sun. It ought not to be beyond the ambition of the Bombay Natural History Society, to take an active, if not controlling, part in the remodelling and administration of the Zoological Gardens, and to carry out on their present site, when reasonably enlarged, the comprehensive and attractive scheme which was due to the initiative of Mr. Phipson. The device of obtaining a small payment by subscription or as entrance-money would relieve the Corporation of the obligation of providing any large addition to the present modest outlay of Rs. 8,000 per annum—the exact sum, by the way, which is set down, on the credit side of the Municipal Budget as the earnings of all the Bombay Gardens taken together.

MR. OLLIVANT found no difficulty in giving a very satisfactory explanation of the origin of the Hanging Gardens, which have converted what was an eyesore and a public nuisance into one of the most picturesque and striking spots in Bombay. Some two hundred coolies, whose services were required to cleanse the filter-beds of the adjoining reservoir, were employed in their leisure hours daily in re-arranging the rubbish heaps shot out on the top of the hill when the basin of the reservoir was excavated. The plants, for the most part, came from the Victoria Gardens, and some of them from the gardens of the residents on the hill. The actual outlay in cash under the head of contingencies appears to have been Rs. 1,600—a nominal price for a wonderfully pretty and ingenious garden. The Government has made any complaint of "encroachment," as has been kindly suggested by a busy-body, because the waste ground on the upper slope of the hill has been changed from a howling wilderness into a thing of beauty. We would venture to suggest to the Municipal Commissioner or the engineer who makes the footpaths down the face of this part of Malabar Hill that it is very desirable to widen those tracks so that they may be used as bridle paths. This would of itself greatly abridge the time now consumed in going up and down the Walkeshwar Road and the Ridge. Ultimately easy gradients may be attainable, which will allow even carriages to gain access to the summit, with a saving of a quarter of an hour in the ascent. Practically this improvement would bring the residential quarter a mile nearer to the shops and to the business part of the city.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that the temporary postponement of the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to Hydrabad has been a great disappointment to the Nizam, who had given orders for illuminations and decorations on a superb scale, and had determined to personally superintend all the preparations for the reception of his Royal guest. When the news of the accident to the Duke reached His Highness he requested the Resident to make special enquiries on his behalf and expressed his great regret at the putting off of the Duke's visit. This will now probably take place later on in the month, which will give the Hyderabad authorities more time to elaborate the preparations for a royal reception. The Nizam has, our correspondent adds, recently begun to manifest an enhanced interest in administrative affairs, and under his instructions the Minister waits upon him thrice a week with papers requiring special orders. His Highness has resumed his old practice of riding or driving out regularly, and is fequently to be met early in the mornings miles away from his palace. With the resumption of this habit there has been a corresponding improvement in His Highness's health and spirits, which are now all that could be wished.

HIS EXCELLENCY DEWAN BAHADUR LAXUMONROOJA JAGONATHJEE, Prime Minister of Baroda, passed through Bombay on Saturday on his way for Mahableshwar to meet the Gaekwar.

IN consequence of the pressure upon our space, we are obliged to hold over the report of the remaining portion of the Bishop of Bombay's visitation charge.

ON Saturday Colonel Sir Oliver St. John left Bombay for Bangalore to take charge of the Mysore Residency. General Sir Henry Prendergast will arrive at Baroda from Mysore to receive charge of the Baroda Residency on or about the 18th instant. Rao Bahadoor Bhaskerrao Balcrushnajee Pitale, the Gaekwar's agent in Bombay, was present at the Victoria Station on the occasion of Sir Oliver St. John's departure.

THE report and sentence in the Court-Martial on Colonel Bulkley has been published in General Orders. He was found guilty on some only of the charges, namely, of culpable negligence, in that on the 20th of March 1888 he was unable to satisfactorily account for over 8,000 rupees of regimental money, of fraudulently misapplying 500 rupees to his own use on November 22 and 102 rupees on December 23, 1888, and other similar charges.

THE Maharajah of Putialah, who had been staying in Bombay about a week, left for Poona by special train from the Victoria Terminus at 9-15 a.m. on Saturday last. A number of native gentlemen and a Government deputation were present at the station to meet His Highness and a guard-of-honor of 100 rank and file of the 21st Native Infantry, with band and colours, paraded on the platform in honour of the Maharajah. The special consisted of one saloon, one first class, two second class, and two third class carriages, with two brake-vans.

MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND COMPANY, the Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, have issued invitations to the leading merchants, bankers, and shroffs of Bombay to attend an evening party on board their new steamer Caragola, in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow. The steamer was specially built for the Company at great cost with all the most modern improvements and appliances. It is intended for the coasting trade between Bombay and Veravul, Porebunder, Mangrole, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, and is provided with the most comfortable accommodation for passengers.

MR. GEORGE MULLER, the well-known founder of the Bristol Orphanages, is now in his 83rd year on a visit to Calcutta. A Calcutta paper says he is actively engaged in the work to which he now principally devotes himself, namely, missionary tours and the simple preaching of the gospel. For the last fourteen years he has been almost constantly moving, having visited no fewer than 42 different countries in Europe, America, Africa, Asia, and the Australian Colonies, and having only been in England for two or three months in each year. The story of the Bristol Orphanages is one of the most remarkable records in modern religious history, and the extraordinary success that has attended upon Mr. Muller's efforts throughout life he ascribes directly to the efficacy of prayers. Without anyone having been personally applied to for anything, Mr. Muller has received since March 1834, for the various purposes of his institution, no less a sum than £1,153,000, out of which, in addition to the sustenance of 7,700 orphans, 106,000 pupils have been taught in the schools entirely supported by the funds of the institution, besides tens of thousands who have benefited in the schools assisted by its funds. At present the five large orphanages contain 2,050 orphans and 112 helpers. His travels by land and by sea have extended to 150,000 miles, or more than six times the circumference of the earth. He is a very simple, forcible preacher, and his unique personality invests all he says with the deepest interest. His health is good, his power of work it scarcely diminished, and he is said to be somewhat stronger now than he was during his last visit five years ago.

AN interviewer gives a pathetic account of how M. de Lesseps received the news that the Chamber of Deputies had rejected the Panama Canal Bill. When informed of the fact "M. de Lesseps suddenly became very pale. He was speechless. His hand fell from mine like stone. He placed his handkerchief to his lips as if to stifle a cry. Then becoming calm, he said, 'Mais c'est impossible !' Then in a murmur he repeated, 'C'est impossible.' 'C'est indigne !' exclaimed Mme. de Lesseps. 'I do not believe,' said M. de Lesseps, 'that a French Chamber will thus sacrifice the interests of the nation. They forget that a milliard and a half of saving of the French people is comprised by this vote, and they could have saved all this by a firm decision. This will be a triumph for our enemies and a disaster for our flag !' It is a sad blow for a very old man."

MR. BRODRICK, the Oxford Warden who has fallen foul of the Parnell Commission, goes by the name of "Curius Dentatus" in the university world. He gets this appellation not from any similarity to the Roman Consul of that name, but by means of a happy pun, his front teeth being curiously prominent. Up to the time of the Home Rule proposals he was a Liberal, but he took the opportunity of joining his brother, Lord Middleton, and the remainder of his family in the ranks of advanced Toryism. The Warden of Merton is almost as old and true a friend of the *Times* as the First Lord of the Treasury ; in fact, for one glorious day, now many years ago, he was the *Times*. By no merit of his own, as he carefully explains, it so happened that on that day all the four articles that appeared in the leading journal were from the prolific pen of the Hon. George C. Brodrick, then a member of its staff.

THE world is growing wicked, but an American writer, who has been inquiring into the matter, comes to the pleasant conclusion that England is much better than her neighbour. In France, he finds, in a half-century the number of criminals has increased three times and the number of *recidivistes* five times. In Saxony, within a few years, criminals under eighteen years of age have increased 430 per cent. and child criminals 100 per cent. In the eight old provinces of Prussia, offences against property have increased by nearly 50 per cent., and those which imply education on the part of the offenders grew disproportionately. Thus, falsified accounts increased cent. per cent., fraudulent bankruptcy nearly 150 per cent., and official frauds over 350 per cent. In Bavaria, for seven years ending 1879, impure violence increased 237 per cent., and in Wurtemburg 218 per cent., while for twenty-four years in England the increase was 67.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A MOHAMMEDAN REVOLUTION.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

News has been received from South Nyanza dated the 11th November, which states that owing to an attempt made by Mawango, the King of Uganda, to destroy his Arab body-guard, they revolted and placed his brother on the throne. The King's brother, on coming into power, at once gave the chief offices to Christians, but the Arabs, objecting to their appointment, murdered them and then attacked and burned the English and French Missions, killing many native converts. The missionaries managed to effect their escape and reached Usambiro. King Mawango is now a prisoner in the hands of the Arabs.

The Magu Arabs have written to Mr. Mackay at Usambiro declaring that Uganda is Mahomedan and that all missionary efforts in Central Africa will be extirpated.

THE SITUATION AT SUAKIN.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

A Blue-Book on Suakin has been published, in which a despatch, dated 19th December, from Sir Evelyn Baring to the Marquis of Salisbury appears. Sir Evelyn therein states that there is no opposition whatever at Cairo to the policy of promoting the trade of Suakin by opening negotiations with the tribes, but after past experience it was impossible to be sanguine as to the results. Moreover, the supplies of food for the dervishes were imported through Suakin, which enabled them to prolong the siege. Religious fanaticism being the main feature of the dervish movement, Sir Evelyn says he is unable to feel any confidence that much will be done at present either by negotiating or by a commercial policy.

THE SACKVILLE INCIDENT.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The papers in connection with the Sackville incident have been published.

Lord Salisbury, in a despatch on the subject, declined to discuss Lord Sackville's offenze after the action taken by the United States Government, which his Lordship said was contrary to international usage.

FRENCH ARMAMENTS.

PARIS, JAN. 12.

The French Government have ordered two large cruisers and fifteen torpedo vessels to be built in private French ship-building yards.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

The Russian Government will unofficially lend their support to Russian exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition.

EMIN RELIEF EXPEDITION.

BERLIN, JAN. 12.

The German expedition for the relief of Emin Pacha, which Lieutenant Wissmann was to have commanded, will take twelve guns with it.

Further fighting has taken place between the Germans and natives at Saadani, in which the latter have been repulsed.

THE KING OF HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, JAN. 12.

His Majesty the King of Holland has had a relapse, and his condition is considered critical.

TROOPING SERVICE.

ISMAILIA, JAN. 11.

The Indian troopship Euphrates passed the Canal to-day.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND H. E. THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 13.

The Commander-in-Chief had an interview with H. E. the Viceroy on Saturday.

THE AMIR OF CABUL.

The Commissioner of Peshawar has been instructed to convey to the Amir H. E. the Viceroy's congratulations on his recent escape from assassination.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

Colonel Mallock, having inspected the Indo-European Telegraph line in Persia, has arrived at Bagdad. He will probably reach Calcutta on the 10th February.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FOREST.

Dr. Ribbentrop probably takes furlough in the beginning of the rainy season, in which case Colonel Bayley will again officiate as Inspector-General of Forests.

UPPER BURMA NEWS.

News comes from Burmah announcing the relief of Gungaw and an important capture in the Shan Hills of the Setkya pretender, the moving spirit for the past year or more in disturbances in the country south of Mandalay and Kyouske district

COLONEL BULKLEY'S CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, JAN. 13.

Colonel Bulkley, who has been found guilty on the charge of embezzling regimental funds of the 17th Native Infantry and sentenced to one year's imprisonment by a court-martial, which sat here to try him in November last, was sent to-day to Poona escorted by one non-commissioned officer and one private of the North Lancashire Regiment. The punishment inflicted on the cashiered Colonel is generally considered very severe, and much sympathy is felt for him amongst the native community, wherein he had made many friends by his genial and obliging nature.

A NEW TOWER OF SILENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWAL, JAN. 13.

Sirdar Khan Bahadur Doctor Husunjee Jamasjee arrived here the day before yesterday to consecrate the newly-built Tower of Silence, and was received at the railway platform by the whole of the Parsee community with due honours. The *jashan* ceremony was performed this morning before a large gathering of Parsees from different parts of the country. The rev. doctor preached an elaborate sermon suitable to the occasion. Two addresses of welcome were then presented to him by the Parsee community of Bhusawal, one to the Dustoorjee Saheb and the other to his brothers, Dustoor Bymonjee Jamasjee, C.I.E., and Dustoor Byramjee, expressing their gratitude for their cordial help and advice to the community. Rich cashmere shawls were then presented to the learned doctor and his brother, Dustoor Bymonjee. The high priest leaves to-night for Bombay.

MR. CAINE ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

Yesterday evening a meeting was held at the Town Hall, when Mr. Caine, M. P, delivered an address on the excise system in India. He stated that if the records of the liquor trade in this country were examined they would show that during the last fifteen years the revenue had increased from 230 lakhs to 427 lakhs. He quoted a passage from Mr. Westland's speech, in which he looked hopefully to a considerable increase in the excise revenue, especially in Northern India. This, the speaker remarked, would be noted by every Civil Servant who were all connected with the collection of revenue and biased in their administration. During the last two months he had had a personal interview with upwards of twelve hundred persons, who were thoroughly acquainted with the revenue system; but he did not find a single person in favour of the excise administration. His personal observation was that drunkenness was on the increase. In England the leaders of the people attempt to put down inebriety, but in India the authoritirs tried to stimulate it. The excise system of India is the worst and rottenest of the kind in the civilized world; and if things went on as this, India would be as drunken a country as England. He exhorted his hearers to insist on the three requirements of uniformity, moral consideration substituted for financial consideration, and local option. Mr. Caine sat down amidst thundering applause.

THE INSURRECTION IN THE YAW COUNTRY.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 13.

News from Gungaw, dated the 2nd, is of a meagre character, but is sufficient to show that the insurrection in the Yaw country has developed to a very serious extent.

A detachment of the 10th Madras was attacked between Kan and Mozo on the 31st by the insurgents, and lost 7 killed and 10 wounded, and but for timely aid from a detachment of the 10th Bengal and Hydrabad Cavalry the detachment from Madras would have been cut off. As it was, the Madras sepoys were brought into Kan demoralized to such an extent that this post has been abandoned and the garrison withdrawn to Gungaw, which has been frequently attacked by the rebels, but without any casualties on our side.

Troops and military police from the north-east and south are concentrating on Gungaw, and by the 6th it was expected there would be 1,000 European and Native troops in the place itself, where at present rations and ammunition are running short.

News from the Chin country, dated Kamballe, the 6th, reports that General White arrived there on the 29th. On the 1st a strong reconnoitring party of the 42nd Ghurkhas, under the direction of General Faunce, pushed forward eight miles beyond our advanced post at the foot of the hills towards Siyin, the capital of the Siyin tribe. The reconnaissance was most satisfactory in results, showing, as it did, facility for making mule tracks, and opening out the country of this tribe thoroughly. Several of the enemy's sangars, also two breastworks, the approach to which was obstructed by felled trees and spikes, were occupied. Preparations for advance against the Siyin tribe are being persistently but quietly pushed forward.

LATER.

Further information from Yaw is to the effect that the first reinforcements consisting of Ghoorkas and the military police, under Lieutenant Phillips, reached Gungaw safely, and the town is thereby assured. Over 1,500 rebels are reported to have assembled near Gungaw. A report received from military sources states that a large body of Chins, estimated at about 7,000, is expected to join the rebels in the attack on Gungaw, but the advance of General White with the Chin Field Force into the Chin country will probably check this movement. In the attack on the detachment of the 10th Madras Regiment in yesterday's telegram the rabels captured a large convoy of ammunition and provisions of over 250 coolie loads. The coolies, after throwing away their bunbles, fled. Colonel Hervey's column, which is operating against Sawlapaw, on the 5th instant surprised the stockaded position at Pazoung, which was held by 60 Karennis, while a larger body of the enemy is believed to be in the adjoining jungle. As our troops, consisting of 50 men of the Cheshire Regiment, under Captain Grove, and a few of the Madras troops with 20 of the Goorkha police, rushed the stockade, the Karennis bolted from the other side, leaving a large quantity of guns, dhas, ammunition, and several boats. One man from the Cheshire Regiment was wounded. Various encounters between the dacoits and the police in other parts of the country are advised, yet the local Government does not consider it necessary to publish weekly bulletins of crime as, formerly, on the ground comparatively of having nothing to chronicle.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Maras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart left here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-3½
8½ lbs „	6-3½
40s. Mule Twist	0-8⅞
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 3-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	82⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¼
4½ per cent. „	70⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42 7-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	78,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	4,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	148,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	3,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	710,000	„
„ „ Surats	33,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	4,000	„

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 12.

10 p.m.	75·1

SUNDAY, JAN. 13.

6 a.m.	72·4
10 a.m.	76·0
2 p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	78·1

THE IGATPURI WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IGATPURI, JAN. 10.

ALTHOUGH the Camp of Exercise was not held here this season, we spent a very pleasant time from the 23rd to the 31st December last. The "small-pox scare"—for it could hardly be termed anything else—did not debar us from enjoying ourselves as much as it was possible under the circumstances. Of course, not a man from this station attended the Camp, for fear the infection might have been imparted to some of the Volunteers at Lanauli. Some hundred and eighty cases were reported, but as a matter of fact fifty cases cannot be traced throughout the station, including the native town.

On the 23rd the children's Christmas Tree was held. The proceedings began at the early hour of four in the afternoon by the children sitting down at two long tables to try and finish as much as they could of all the good things that were spread thereon. Of course, the Tree was held in the Carriage Shed, as usual. There were some hundred and fifty children or more, and in a short time the tables were nearly cleared. After this interesting part of the programme was finished, the youngsters adjourned to the inner room, where stood three large trees literally bending with the toys that they bore. The trees were on a platform, in the centre of the room, and there were seats all round for the young people, and old too, to sit on. The giving away of the gifts occupied nearly two hours, and the pleasant, though, I fancy, rather tiresome, duty was performed by Mrs. Nicholson and Mrs. Bedford. The toys were really well chosen, and the children had reason to be satisfied. After the distribution of the toys, the band—which is in connection with the Volunteers here and is a good one—struck up a lively quadrille, and soon the room was full of sets of juvenile dancers. Several dances followed, and the little ones seemed to enjoy the fun thoroughly; the floor was hardly perfection, and it is a wonder no broken heads were heard of. Much credit is due to Mr. Gracie, who was the honorary secretary, for the arrangements, which were perfect.

Christmas Day passed as most Christmases do. The service was at 9 o'clock in the morning, and was held in the school room, which still does duty for a church. The singing was very good, and it would have been surprising had it not been so, after all the pains our worthy *padri* took with the choir.

On the 28th the Dramatic Club gave their first performance, of which I send a copy of the programme. The Minstrels were a select body of men, who were got together after a good deal of trouble, I believe; but the talent of the station was displayed in that pleasing number. The songs and jokes were particularly good, but especial mention may be made of "Slavery Days," "Carry Lee," "Mill May," and the last, entitled "Local." This was a collection of *impromptu* verses on local topics, and they were very clever and highly amusing. The second part was very well selected. The songs were all good, chief amongst which were noticed "Hundred years to come," "Sweet Home," and "Milk to my tea," the last nearly bringing the house down. Mr. Conyers' banjo solos were very pleasing, and show him to be a man of great skill at that instrument. The farce was very "funny" indeed. The plot is shortly this. Macintosh Moke leaves his wife for a fortnight, and while he is away, Roseleaf, better known as Lavenders, swears, "upon his sacwed honaw," to gain the affections of Mrs. Moke. She is naturally much distressed, and Nobbs, a vendor of toys, is called in to evict the intruder, who is concealed about the premises. By some mischance, Moke turns up at the wrong moment, and suffers eviction from his own home, which treatment he naturally thinks hard and tries to resent. He appears on the scene more than once, but is always "turned out," while Roseleaf is enjoying the fun. At last it all comes right, and Lavenders is discovered to be the culprit, and is in great danger of "going out at the window," only Mrs. Moke pleads for him, and he is set free. Mr. Dolton did his part with very much credit; his was the leading part, and it was in good hands. The others all did their parts well; and Masters Burn and Mullen made charming ladies. A second performance was held on the 29th, and on both occasions the houses were very good. Mrs. Conyers presided at the piano both evenings, and great credit and many thanks are due to her for the splendid way in which she played all the accompaniments.

On the 30th a Church Parade was held. A very fair number of Volunteers attended, and with the non-volunteer element, the room was fairly filled. Mr. Corfield, who is virtually the honorary chaplain to the G. I. P. R. Corps, preached a very good sermon.

The last day of the week was brought to a close by the ball. I must not fail to mention that the Volunteer Ball Committee made every preparation for a Volunteer ball here, but the idea had to be abandoned, and only a ball was held. The arrangements were all that could be desired; the music was exceptionally good; the floor was perfection, or the nearest to it that we have had yet; the M. C. was a man worthy of his office, as lively as a cricket, and to be seen in as many parts of the room in a minute, as it was possible to see anyone; the programme was a very good one, and on the whole it was as good a dance as has been held yet. There were quite a large number of people present, and they must have all enjoyed themselves. Great credit is due to the committee for the success.

IGATPURI DRAMATIC CLUB.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Minstrels.

Overture	Minstrel Greeting	Company.
Song (comic)	Sally is the Girl for me	Mr. Wilcox.
Song	She sleeps beneath the Daisies	Mr. Ashdown.
Song	Slavery Days	Mr. Ackhurst.
Song	Carry Lee	Mr. R. Hayter
Song	Down by the River	Mr. Conyers.
Song	Mill May	Mr. F. Smith.
Song (comic)	"Local"	Mr. Cotton.
Grand Finale	Sweet Spirit, hear my prayer.	Company

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART. II.

Song	"Drinking"	Mr. Evans.
Song (comic)	Hundred years to come	Mr. Ackhurst
Banjo & Piano Selections		Mr. and Mrs. Conyers.
Song	Standard-Bearer	Mr. Wilcox.
Song	Sweet Home	Mr. R. Hayter.
Song (comic)	Milk to my tea	Mr. Conyers.

To conclude with the laughable Farce "Turn him out."

Characters.

Mackintosh Moke	Mr. Wilmer.
Nicodemus Nobbs (vendor of juvenile toys)	Mr. Dolton.
Eglantine Roseleaf (Lavenders)	Mr. W. Osborne.
Julia (wife of Moke)	Master Burn.
Susan (maid of all work)	Master Mullen.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read your very excellent editorial in the issue of yesterday, and you will permit me to inform you that a memorial by the inhabitants of Bombay is already being prepared on the lines pointed out by you, and will be submitted to Government in due course.

At the same time allow me to convey to you the gratified thanks of the native community for bringing the shortcomings in the present police administration prominently to the notice of the public.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 12. C. S. D.

THEY become quite funny when they fall out in Calcutta. The *Indian Daily News*, in having a word with the *Englishman*, speaks of its contemporary as "sage—and onions—of Hare Street."

A STORY is told of a professional book-manufacturer now doing India, which is all the better for being true. The *Liverpool Daily Post*, having reported one of his public addresses, broke short off in the middle of a column with an apologetic explanation that it had exhausted its stock of I's.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spot where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

A PROVIDENT FUND FOR FACTORY HANDS IN BOMBAY.

DR. B. S. SHROFF writes to us:—About two years ago I drew up a scheme of provident medical and pecuniary relief of the benefit of factory hands in Bombay. The scheme was very favourably reviewed by the editor of the *British Medical Journal* in his first number of 1887. The scope of the scheme is so extensive that to ensure its complete success it is necessary that a considerable majority of the mill employes should join it, and that all the mill-owners and agents should give their hearty co-operation. I had seen several mill-owners and agents, and some of them promised their support; but their small number was not encouraging enough for me to launch the scheme then, and the scheme had naturally to be kept back till it met with a large circle of sympathisers. But as I see that the necessity of such a scheme is actually being felt by some of the intelligent amongst the people who are to be benefited by it, I gladly make it public in the hope that it will now enlist the sympathy and support of mill-owners and agents, who are so much concerned with the well-being of the people who work for them.

I understand that efforts are made by mill employes to provide for the dispensary relief for their class, but these unaided attempts will not go very far in meeting all the wants of the sick mill hands. Dispensary relief is ineffectual for the treatment of acute cases, which require a great deal more than the mere dispensing of medicines. Proper housing, dieting, and nursing arrangements are the essential factors in the treatment of such cases. In a word, hospital treatment is a necessity. Moreover, such attempts as are now made by the employes do not embrace any arrangements for the giving of pecuniary aid to their suffering class in cases of illness, infirmity, accidents, &c. I need not dilate upon the far-reaching benefits of the pecuniary relief part of the scheme. One great boon, amongst others, that it will confer upon these poor people is that it will save them from the clutches of the Marwarees, and it is well known that once in the hands of these ever kind friends one is hardly ever out of them. I will not now discuss the various features of my scheme, but leave the public to judge for themselves.

THE SCHEME.

It is proposed to start a Provident Fund for the benefit of the factory hands of this city under the auspices of mill and other factory owners, with a view to give the workmen subscribing towards such a fund proper medical relief, sick requisites, and comforts, good dwellings and convalescent homes, and pecuniary assistance in time of need.

By the latest returns the factory hands of this city are roughly estimated at somewhere near 70,000. With such a large number already existing in our midst, and with every prospect of their number increasing with the future development of commercial enterprise, the necessity for such fund cannot be reasonably denied, and the time has arrived when something like the present scheme ought to be started. The chief features of the Provident Fund, briefly stated, are as follows, to be further modified or elaborated by committee of management hereafter:—

1. To give to the working men subscribing towards the fund skilled medical attendance and proper medical relief, with sick comforts and requisites either at their own quarters or in an hospital specially and exclusively founded for them. To give further facilities to the workmen two or more gratuitous dispensaries will be opened in central and easily accessible quarters under the superintendence of regular medical officers, who will attend sick workmen at their own homes, when necessary, or at the factories.

2. To give them pecuniary relief in time of need, such as illness or accident, by which they are incapacitated from work for the time being. The amount and the extent of such relief to be regulated by the provisions laid down in the appendix. A similar charity once flourished at Naples and how the institution benefited the working class is thus described by Eustace:—"When a patient in a hospital has recovered his health and strength, and is about to return to his occupation, he receives from the establishment a sum of money sufficient to compensate for the loss of time and labour unavoidable during his illness—a most benevolent custom and highly worthy of imitation. A long illness or dangerous accident deprives a poor labourer or citizen so long of his ordinary wages and throws him so far back in his little economy that he cannot, without great difficulty, recover himself and regain a state of comfort. From this inconvenience the small sum granted by the charity of the hospital relieves him and restores him to his trade in health, strength, and spirits."

3. To give them pecuniary assistance even after the termination of their illness and during convalescence if such assistance is considered necessary and advisable. The measure of relief to be regulated by the provisions laid down later on.

4. To give them a certain fixed composition sum of money if rendered prematurely incapable of work from illness or accident, such sum to be equal to 20 months' wages.

5. To provide for destitute families and children after workmen's death.

6. To gradually provide comfortable workingmen's quarters, replacing the present ones, which are built without any idea of comfort, sanitation or of proper sewerage and which are in many cases resting places for all diseases to which the human frame is liable.

Before the Factory Commission important evidence on this subject was given by such well-known men belonging to the mill industry as Messrs. N. N. Wadia, J. Hammett, Samuel Parkington, Hormusji Sorabji, John Edwards, James Herbert, and Cursondas Vullubhdas. It was said that sickness amongst the mill employees was not attributable to the mill or factory in which they were employed so much as to their own dwellings in which there is no provison of sanitation whatever. A family of ten persons would live in a hut 10ft. by 10ft. Even huts 8ft. by 8ft. were known to provide sleeping accommodation for nine persons. It was considered that legislation for the improvement of the houses of the poor working classes was of far greater importance than the Factory Act. They should be built on approved sanitary principles, and, if practicable, in the close vicinity of factories from a certain sum of money out of the balance credited to the reserve fund every year, and to let the same at reasonably cheap rents to workmen subscribing towards the Provident Fund. One or two convalescent homes should be provided for the operatives if possible.

7. To create a nucleus out of the reserve fund for a Workingmen's Loan Association, out of which pecuniary loans may at times be given to them on secured pledges at a low rate of interest. Such loans to be repaid out of their wages by monthly instalments.

8. To allow superannuation allowance to persons rendered infirm by advanced age. Want of proper lodgings, nourishing food, mental or physical recreations or pastimes, &c., does not form the sum total of the miseries of the mill hands in the event of any temporary monetary embarrassment, arising from sickness and other causes, and in the absence of any relief from other sources they have hardly any means of escape except the usury of the hard-hearted money-lender. The following, from the report of the Factory Commission, will bear out this statement:—"Mill hands borrow money because they are constantly falling sick."—M. G. Lokhande.

"The Marwaree charges 95 to 100 per cent. interest per annum."—M. G. Lokhande.

"My parents are in debt to the amount of Rs. 200. My parents never drink, and they have been in debt a long time."—Mya, a girl, Throstle Department, Colaba Mill.

"It is only those who get high pay, and among these only 10 per cent. who can have purchased lands, but others do not make sufficient to pay their expenses"—Ragoo Bhicaji, Mule Jobber in the Empress Mill.

The proposed pecuniary relief at the time of illness will obviate a good many other disadvantages under which the mill hands labour. At present they are obliged to stick to their work as long as they possibly can, even when they are too ill to work. This is but natural, because they know that the moment they cease to work even for a few hours, their wages, which form very often their only capital in this world and the sole support of themselves and their families, will be cut off. It may perhaps be asked why cannot the workmen seek medical relief in hospitals already existing. The answer is plain enough. The majority of them have various religious and caste prejudices, which form an almost insuperable barrier in their way to seek relief in hospitals where such prejudices are not respected. Add to this the natural dread to go to an hospital where, according to current popular belief bodies of dead persons are never allowed to leave without a *previous inspection or a post-mortem* examination, and it is no longer surprising that they prefer dying unrelieved rather than be relieved where relief means loss of caste and religion, or perhaps *post-mortem*. We know that the belief is wrong; but be that as it may it is firmly impressed on the mind of the workman and cannot be easily shaken. The present scheme is expected to remedy these evils to a considerable extent. A separate hospital where their religious prejudices are respected is sure to find favour with them.

The employees, however, will not be the only party benefited by the scheme. The employers will also profit by it, although perhaps in a less degree. When the workmen once begin to understand and appreciate the manifold advantages of such reliefs they will not, from fear of losing their wages, care to stick to their work when out of health or return too soon to it, and before they have completely recovered.

Another very important feature of the present scheme is to build comfortable dwelling-houses of the workingmen on good sanitary principles and in close vicinity of the factories. This will tend materially to improve their general physique and their capacity of work, in addition to ensuring their comfort and contentment. It will also considerably lessen the present strain on their constitution. In the absence of any suitable houses near their factories the workmen have to walk long distances to and from their homes, which are generally situated a long way off from their place of work. What rest and ease the mill hands get is well seen from their own evidence before the Factory Commission:—

"Some of the hands live two and some three miles from the mill. Some have to get up at three and some at 4 o'clock in the morning to go to the mill. Having to get up so early to attend the mill, they are unable to get sufficient sleep. We have to start for the mill in the dark, and sometimes we break our arms and legs. We get sick and we get cold (from early rising and exposing to draft on our way to the mill). Some of the hands get five and some six or seven hours of sleep. Those who live near the mills get eight hours' sleep. I have worked in mills 28 years. I am all sick and all my limbs are aching. I am altogether broken to pieces, and I shall soon die."—GUNOO BABAJEE, Mule Jobber.

On the same subject Dr. Hewlett's evidence before the Factory Commission is as follows:—"The long distances many of the hands have to go to and from the work must add considerably to their fatigue. For example, I found at the Jute Mill at Colaba a little boy who was under age, who lived at Phunuswady with his parents, also employed in the mill. He was obliged to be up at 4 a.m. in order to get his morning meal and to walk the long distance at least 2½ miles to the mill. If the proprietors of the group of mills, say on the flats, were to jointly provide chawls for the hands employed in their mills, I believe the undertaking would pay financially, whilst it would be a very great sanitary improvement, as it would save great fatigue to the hands. Of course, at each hamlet so formed, a small market would be necessary." It goes without saying that proper quarters built for them as stated above will give them the rest that is absolutely needed after a weary day's work, and will thus enable them to work with better energy and willingness than at present. It will also give them opportunities to improve their condition, both physically and mentally, by health-giving recreations and pastimes or educational pursuits. Such an arrangement will also tend to the advantage of the factory owners, who must necessarily gain by the improved capacity for work of the factory hands. Further, being located in the immediate vicinity of factories, these men will also be available for help at the first call, in cases of fire.

As to the other and remaining features of the scheme providing for certain contingencies, accidents, or death, they are all humane ones, and as such must command the ready sympathy of all. The factory owners will gladly approve of these provisions because at times they are obliged to meet similar demands out of their own pockets, which, by the working of the present scheme, will no longer be necessary.

From the above statement it will be seen that the establishment of such a Provident Fund as is contemplated will be a very great boon to the poor working men of this city from several points of view. Unfortunately for them, however, the working men are not intelligent enough to appreciate all the advantages that will accrue to them from the working of such a scheme. Being accustomed to bear all burdens quietly, they are indifferent to their future, and many will, no doubt, be indifferent in the beginning towards the present scheme. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the movement be warmly taken up by the factory owners themselves and the advantages thereof impressed on all their employees. The factory hands, being ignorant and uneducated, will require to be favourably impressed through men in their own ranks specially deputed for the purpose by the factory owners, the more so as a certain small sum of money will have to be subscribed out of their wages every month towards the fund. If the mill and factory owners and agents were to become patrons of the proposed fund and to subscribe a nominal sum of ½ a rupee per head per year to be utilized for the sick relief future of the fund, the mill hands will be induced very easily to support the scheme and be benefited by it.

It need not be doubted that an influential committee, appointed from amongst the factory owners, can, if they once take up the subject earnestly, carry out all the details of the scheme most satisfactorily. If once set going, the scheme will be in favour with all workmen from the reports that will be circulated by suffering persons who, in their hour of distress will meet with an unexpected degree of sympathy and relief, and as the result will be in part attributed to the benevolent and pecuniary contribution of their owners, their relations with the latter are likely to be of a more sympathetic nature.

The question that naturally arises is "what are the resources from which all these advantage are proposed to be derived." The following few data roughly put down will supply the answer, and it will be seem that the workman's own little monthly contributions will be ample for all practical purposes:—1. (*a*) The number of mill hands alone in Bombay is about 70,000. The number of workmen in other local factories is about 6,000. Total number of workmen about 76,000. (*b*) Supposing only 50,000 join the scheme, and of these each to pay one anna to a rupee on his first month's wages as entrance fee, the sum thus collected will serve for the starting of a reserve fund. (*c*) Calculating the average annual income of each workman at Rs. 120, the total earning of the 50,000 workmen would amount to a sum of Rs. 60,00,000. (*d*) If each workman were to pay half an anna only on every rupee that he earns, the early receipts of the Provident Fund would amount to Rs. 1,87,500. (*e*) To these Rs. 1,87,500, if the mill-owners add their voluntary grant, which, calculated at 8 annas a head per year, will amount to Rs. 25,000, the total Provident Fund will amount to Rs. 2,12,500—a sum that may be considered quite sufficient for all the present requirements.

2. Following the rule of the hospitals in the United Kingdom, where, in colliery districts, one bed is estimated to meet the sick wants of about 1,000 workmen, we should have an hospital containing fifty beds for the sick wants of the 50,000 workmen of this city. Taking, however, the percentage amongst Indians at a much higher rate than in the United Kingdom, *viz.*, two per 1,000, notwithstanding the fact that the workmen there are exposed to the injurious effects of their more inclement climate, the approximate cost of working such an hospital, containing one hundred beds, will not exceed Rs. 36,500.

3. Another and every large and important item of expenditure is that of pecuniary relief, both during illness and during convalescence (*a*):—Calculating the average wages a workman earns at 6 annas a day, and the pecuniary relief during illness at half the wages he earns, notwithstanding the fact that the average rates of relief proportionately diminishes with the length of time, and calculating the number of patients treated in hospital at 100 per day all the year round, *i.e.*, 36,500, the persons staying in hospital alone will have to be paid Rs. 6,844 every year. (*b*) Counting the number of convalescent workmen under relief to be about the same as in hospital, *viz.*, 36,500, and the pecuniary relief granted to them to be on the same scale as to the hospital patients, it will amount to an additional sum of Rs 6,844, and both put together will come to Rs. 13,688.

4. As regards the sum to be given as compensation money to workmen when permanently incapacitated for work by either illness or accident, and the sum to be given to their destitute family and children afters, death:—(*a*) The sum of money to be spent annually on these accounts will amount to Rs. 30,000, as will be seen from the following:—The average number of persons rendered permanently incapable of work from accidents does not exceed 3 per. thousand (*vide* Factory Commission Report). Hence the number of workmen receiving grants under this head will not be over 150. Calculating the average earnings of a workman at Rs. 10 per mensem, 20 months' earnings as the full composition grant that he is entitled to under the provisions of the scheme, or, in other words, Rs. 200 per each case of incapacity for work from accident, the 150 cases will require Rs. 30,000. (*b*) The average number of deaths at the working age, viz., between the age of 7 and 60 years, is about 15 per thousand, as calculated from the Bombay Census Reports for the year 1881. Hence the number of persons dying who are entitled to the benefits of the Fund will be about 750. The compensation grant received by their families at ¼ of the rate allowed to persons rendered infirm will thus amount to Rs. 56,250.

5. For providing comfortable workmen's quarter and convalescent homes a certain sum of money, say Rs. 30,000, may be set apart annually. The repair, &c., of the buildings to be carried out from the rents collected, and the balance saved, if any, carried over to the reserve fund for building purposes. The sum of Rs. 30,000, set apart annually will, of course, not be sufficient in the beginning for this purpose, and it cannot be expected to meet the requirements of all the labourers at once. But this feature of the scheme can only be developed slowly, and can only be expected to prove useful to all after a certain length of time. Besides, the workmen themselves will be in no hurry to shift from their present quarters all at once, as they are quite accustomed to them, and it will, perhaps, require a certain amount of persuasion to induce them to do so.

6. For the establishment of two or three gratuitous dispensaries and providing medical attendance, sick requisites, and pecuniary relief, &c., at the workmen's own homes or factories when, from some cause or other, they are not quite hospital cases, a sum of Rs. 10,000 is considered sufficient.

7. The superannuation allowance will not be required during the first few years of the existence of the fund; therefore the sum necessary for this purpose is not included in the present calculation.

8. Lastly, the working charges of the establishment comprising the whole scheme will not exceed Rs. 10,000.

All these aforesaid items put together give a grand total of about Rs. 1,80,988. These leave a good balance of about Rs. 31,012 to the credit account of the Provident Fund to be utilized as may be deemed advisable and as circumstance may demand.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

T. E. LORD AND LADY REAY, accompanied by Colonel Lyttelton, Surgeon-Major Irving, Captain Hamilton, A.-D.-C., and Risaldar Roop Singh, A.-D.-C., will leave Bombay on the 16th instant to pay visits to their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jodhpore and Odeypore.

The following is the programme of their tour.

Jan. 1889, 16th Wednesday.—Leave Grant Road 7-5 p.m.
„ 17th Thursday.—Arrive Ahmedabad, 7-40 a.m.; arrive Marwar 8-48 p.m.
„ 18th Friday.—Arrive Jodhpore 8 a.m.
„ 19th Saturday.—Stop.
„ 20th Sunday.—Leave by special, arrive Marwar 7-30 p.m.; leave at 8-45 p.m.
„ 21st Monday.—Arrive Ajmere 1-40 a.m, leave 4-50 a.m.; arrive Chitore 1-18 p.m.; drive to Minar, 40 miles.
„ 22nd Tuesday.—Drive to Oodeypore, 26 miles.
„ 23rd Wednesday.—Stop.
„ 24th Thursday.—Leave 2 p.m.; arrive Minar.
„ 25th Friday.—Leave 7-30 a.m.; drive to Chitore; leave by 2-40 p.m. train; arrive Ajmere 11 p.m.
„ 26th Saturday.—Leave 1-42 p.m.; arrive Ahmedabad 6-35 p.m.; leave at 7-30 p.m.
„ 27th Sunday.—Arrive Grant Road 7-50 a.m.

THE STEAMER IN QUARANTINE.

The pilgrim-steamer Tanjore, which, on her arrival from Jeddah on Friday last, was put in quarantine on account of an epidemic of small-pox on board, landed her passengers, 1,010 in number, on Saturday evening. It appears that the ship brought this epidemic from Jedda direct, for on the first day after embarkation (December 24), three among the passengers were found suffering from small-pox, and they were landed at once before the ship proceeded on her voyage. On the 1st of this month again one case was found, and the sufferer was landed at Aden; but on the 3rd instant three more cases presented themselves and on the 6th, 7th, and 8th one case occurred each day, and latterly one pilgrim more was attacked the day before her arrival here, so that when the vessel arrived in port there were eight cases of small-pox on board. These as was reported on Saturday, were removed to the J. J. Hospital and precautions were taken by Surgeon Quicke, the Port Health Officer, to prevent the disease from spreading. He wrote to the Government, urging upon them the danger of allowing the unattacked pilgrims to remain long in the ship, as also of allowing them to land and mix with the townspeople, and asking for their advice for his conduct in the matter.

The Government reply was received yesterday, in which the landing of passengers was sanctioned. The vessel was fumigated and otherwise cleaned and disinfected. During her voyage from Jedda to Bombay thirteen deaths occurred, but none from small-pox.

FELLOWS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE following is a list of the new fellows of the University of Bombay:—

E. H. Aitken, Esq., B.A.
Surgeon-Major S. O'B. Banks, F.R., C.S.I.
E. Gasselin, Esq.
Dayaram Gidumal, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
Vajeshankar Gowrishankar, Esq.
Mahomed Ali Hasan Ali, Esq. B.A., LL.B.
W. S. Howard, Esq., M. I.C.E.
Venkatrao Rukmangad Inamdar, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
Shantaram Vinayek Kantak, Esq., L.M.
Daji Abaji Khare Esq., B.A., LL.B.
Dr. Dominik A de Monte, L.M. and S., M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.M.F.S.A., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.
E. H. Nimmo, Esq., L.C.E.
E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S.
Chintaman Vinayek Vaidya, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Ardashir Framji Vakil, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
Surgeon-Major T.S. Weir.
J. E. Whiting, Esq., M.A., M.I.C.E.

VOLUNTERING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay Volunteers paraded on Saturday evening under their Commandant, Colonel Bayley. The men were put through the usual drill and battalion movement.

The following table shows the field state:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Coy	1	1	2	1	3	...	13	21
B „	1	1	1	...	2	...	13	18
C „	...	1	1	...	3	...	14	19
D „	...	...	1	1	4	...	16	22
E „	...	1	...	1	...	...	12	14
F „	...	1	2	...	2	...	17	22
G Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
I Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
K Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
L Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	68
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	8
Staff & Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	25
Total...	2	6	7	5	15	...	207	242

The following officers were on parade:—Lt.-Col. Hon. L H. Bayley Commandant; Major Brown; Captain Hodgkinson, Adjutant; Captains Baird, Place, Freeborn, Lund, and Willis; Lieuts. Jeffries, Devlin, T. M. English, Tucker, Browin and Prior-de-Soane; and 2nd-Lt. Rowland.

The Bombay Artillery also had their usual drill at their head-quarters. During the drill Bombardier Leask met with an accident, having had the fingers of his right hand jammed between a heavy gun and the skids on which it was being placed.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the statement of the Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1888-89:—

	BENGAL. IN JAN., 1889. Rs.	BOMBAY. IN DEC., 1888. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Estimate	49,49,500	24,00,000	73,49,500
Actual	58,57,350	9,92,225	68,49,575
Better than Estimate	9,07,850	....	....
Worse than Estimate	....	14,07,775	4,99,925

10 sales of Bengal opium and 9 months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay:—

	BENGAL. TO END OF JAN., 1889. Rs.	BOMBAY. TO END OF DEC., 1888. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Estimate	4,94,95,000	1,76,00,000	6,70,95,000
Actual	5,29,75,630	1,54,18,675	6,83,94,305
Better than Estimate	34,80,630	....	12,99,305
Worse than Estimate	....	21,81,325	....

THE DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

THE following paper on "Church Work and Organization in the Diocese" was read at the Conference on Friday afternoon by the Rev. H. C. Squires and gave rise to an interesting discussion.

DIOCESAN.

"The subject as given in the published agenda paper is "The organization of the Church of England generally in the Diocese." The subject which I have suggested for our consideration is only a very humble portion of this wide and important topic, viz., "some impediments to the extension of the work and influence of the Church of England in India" When some days ago I submitted this subject to the Bishop as one that I would, with his sanction, propose to bring forward at this Conference, I mentioned that I was conscious of the delicate nature of some of the questions involved, and that on this account I felt some hesitation in proposing it. The Bishop in kindly terms replied that he considered the subject a suitable one for discussion on this occasion.

It seems to me, to begin with, that there is a terrible spirit of unreality about our entire position as a Christian Church in this land that ought not to be ignored any longer as we have gone on ignoring it in the past; and that we need to face, or at least to acknowledge, the evils that confront us, and that are paralysing our best energies, if not entirely as individuals, still as a community. My object, then, in this paper is to call attention to some of those evils that appear to me to be not merely hindering the true development of the Church of England, but threatening to destroy its spiritual influence also.

And first let me remind ourselves of the remarkable and unique position that the Church of England till recently possessed, that indeed she still possesses, as a religious community, in this land. I can remember the time when practically there were but two Protestant communities in this Presidency—the Church of England and the Presbyterians. With this one, and it a comparatively trifling exception, the Church of England had virtually the entire Protestant community under its exclusive influence. The state of affairs is very different now. Large numbers have been alienated, and at least one vigorous and extensive community has in this way sprung into existence. The circumstances that greatly contributed to that disruption might easily be stated. It is, however, sufficient to point out that they were largely owing to internal causes—innovations introduced into the Church of England. But, in spite of its greatly weakened position, the Church of England still retains an unrivalled supremacy of opportunity and responsibility among the Protestant bodies in this country. The question then for us is, how may we "strengthen the things that remains?" And for the right answering of this enquiry we need, I would suggest, first of all to ascertain what are "the impediments to the extension of the work and influence of the Church of England in this land," or, as concerning ourselves more closely in this Presidency.

1. And first in the list I would place, as becomes us, the impediments for which we ourselves are responsible. *Nos, nos consules desumus. We—we the clergy—are to blame.* Whatever the cause, we cannot ignore the fact that popular opinion credits us the clergy of the Church of England as a body, with a greater degree of worldiness, and frivolity, and self-indulgence, than attaches to the clergy of other Christian communities. We extol our liturgy, and it is worthy of our praise; but I always feel that even this presents a danger from which the clergy of other communites are free. It is comparatively easy for us, with our liturgy, to carry on in a way our clerical duties even when our spiritual life is but a faint and flickering flame. Combine with this the possession of a collection of sermons that express, it may be, the feelings and convictions of an earlier stage and of a more vigorous spiritual life, and we have all the elements that are required to lull conscience and to satisfy the claims of extenalism in religion. It may, too, help to silence compunction if while holding professedly a conception of the world that debars us from no secular engagements or entertainments that the most frivolent and irreligious engage in, we do our abstinence by a sort of proxy-patting on the back those who affect, what is by an undesirable appropriation of a term technically called, "the *religious life*." Or, on the other hand, we never diverge from the simplest forms of worships, we incur no charge of manifestly worldly indulgences, and yet still in place of the life of real communion with our Risen Lord in the living Christ in the Spirit we have spiritual coldness and barrenness, if not spiritual death. How can we kindle the light in others when the fires on our own hearts' altar are extinct? Brother clergy of the Church of England, I say it in no censorious and in no captious spirit, my heart's conviction is that the crying need of the Church of England at the present moment in this Diocese is just this, that we, the clergy, should be baptized with the Holy Ghost, that we should be good men, full of grace and full of power, because filled with the Holy Ghost. How absolutely secondary, if not worthless, the mere paraphernalia of externalism would become if conscious o this divine outpouring on ourselves, we witnessed as well its quickening might through the ministry of the Word on the souls of our fellow-men. Not as reproach, but as a distressing and humiliating confession, I declare that I am never present at such gatherings as Wednesday's visitation, or to-day's Conference, without being made deeply conscious of the lack of all spiritual sympathy and union between us. Where does the fault lie? We wish for union, we are willing to co-operate. But the union and the co-operation must be based on honourable terms. How chill the atmosphere, how paralysing the restraint of such a gathering as this? I want to have heart communion with fellow Christians, who are also brother clergy, and a cold formalism, a chill officialism erects invincible barriers. I wish to get behind all these masks and barriers at the real living men who are my brethren in Christ Jesus, and I cannot be satisfied when, I am merely brought into physical contact, with a set of more or less animated cassocks.

2. Another serious impediment is the question of church organization. This at present is unreal and unsatisfactory throughout from beginning to end. We have names that are mere shadows and mockeries, and offices that have only a semblance of being about them. Bishops, Archdeacon, Cathedral, Diocese and Parish, what are these, as applied to our circumstances, but mere conventional unrealities. What possibility of cohesion can there be about a body that has no power of organization or of self-government? The very mode in which our Bishops are appointed is prohibitive of all pretensions to our being an organized community. What an entire absence there is among us, if all true Church Government is illustrated by the position of the presbyters of the Diocese? What influence, what voice have they in the affairs of this branch of the Church of England? Is that form of Church Government valid, which finds no authoritative place in its counsels for the elders of the Church? But this evil is not a merely theoretical defect. What authority is there in our body for correcting abuses and prohibiting illegalities? Have the laity no rights? How are they to obtain redress when they find, that, in spite of the most distinct utterances of the law of the Church of England, flagrant breaches of the law are imposed upon them? But, why enumerate these things? They are patent to all. We have not realised among ourselves the primary and most elementary conditions of an organized community. And here we see the disadvantage at which we stand in comparison with such a community as the Episcopal Methodists. They have a perfect organization in vigorous operation, and are able to develop and extend their operations in a manner which may well excite our envy. As to ourselves it is very open to question whether we do not purchase at far too great a cost the benefits we drive from our direct dependence upon Government for the maintenance of the episcopal office, since it involves the sacrifice not only of all independence, but also of all combined action.

3. A third impediment to the influence of the Churh of England lies, I believe, in the sense of insecurity and uncertainty that pervades the community. We none of us know, at least none of us, who are outside a certain circle, what the next advance in point of ritual or of doctrine may be. If it were definitely laid down that "these are the limits, and beyond these limits no advance shall be allowed," we should at least know where we where. We might then discuss the terms, and consider whether co-operation was possible. "But there appears to be no finality about these matters," and the public conscience is first shocked, and then deadened by the introduction of what is perceived to be illegal and morally indefensible. Is it not deserving of consideration whether the self-willed imposition of these innovations and excesses is worth so great a price—the alienation in spirit at least from our communion of so many, who might by other methods not only be won for Christ, but also be retained as whole-hearted adherents of the Church of England? Could we have a more striking testimony to the powerlessness of this system to extend the influence of the Church of England in this country than the entire indifference with which our proceedings on this occasion are treated by the laity? What does it all matter to them? They have no voice nor share in it at all. And so while we are laying down our definitions as to who are in the Church and who are not, unfrocking and unchurching our fellow men to right and to left of us, the great world of men gives no heed. Its restless tide rolls on, but rolls ever farther and farther from our influence. They want bread, and we give them stones, dogmas, call them what you will: their souls cry out for intelligible messages about the Christ and his redeeming love, and we weary them with a symbolism that is out of date, and repel them by a reiteration of claims upon their submission, that finds no response in their souls' deepest, truest instincts.

4. Another and most fatal impediment to the extension of the best influences of the Church of England is, I believe, to be found in the attitude assumed by many of its members, especially among the clergy, towards Non-conformists. We are here in Conference, informal and bereft of all authority it is true, but still a Conference of the clergy and laity of the Church of England. Here, then, a frank avowal of conviction is legitimate. Here, then, if no where else, protests may be made, and opposing opinions be stated. I will not dwell at length upon this subject. The recent utterances of our Bishop have in some respects made even allusion to it more difficult. But in venturing to assert an opinion contrary to his, I do not feel that I am guilty of a disrespect, for which an apology has to be tendered, but only exercising a right to which I am entitled.

There are some views which no amount of argument can commend to enlightened minds, because they contradict either the reason or the moral instinct of men. You may elaborate the most skilful arguments, but if at the basis of them all lies the premise that two and two make five, your labour is thrown away. I may envy your skill, I may respect your intentions, I may admire your zeal, but I cannot accept your conclusions. Any arguments as to my relations to my fellow-men are powerless to affect my judgment, when they are founded on a breach of the divine law of charity. If my beliefs and principles are to worth anything at all, then they are not likely be compromised by Christian fellowship with other Christians whose *worship* is thoroughly orthodox and scriptural and Catholic, but whose conceptions, as to the requirements of Church Government and of ordination, may differ from my own. It is possible that to some minds this question of Apostolical succession may override every other consideration, and that they may be able to join in worship with members of a community, whose orders they consider valid, even though this may involve the recognition of the adoration of Mary, the mother of Jesus, and the invocation of Saints. For myself the very contrary to this is a mere matter of conscience and duty. I should despise myself even more than I do, if I could refuse to hold communion with fellow Christians who are willing to meet me without anything in our fellowship being contrary to the Catholic faith or the inspired word. I might quote the great authorities of the English Church, such as Hooker, Field, Bishop Pearson, to show that, in accordance with their teaching, Orders may be irregular and yet valid; and Archbishop Laud—to quote an unimpeachable authority from a High Church point of view "None of the ancient Fathers make local, personal, —visible and continued succession a necessary mark or sign of the true Church in any one place." Bishop Cesin again, while severely censuring the Protestant Churches of France and Geneva for their defect of episcopacy, says, "I dare not take upon me to condemn or determine a nullity of their own ordinations against them."

Knowing how strongly our Bishop feels on this subject, I could not but respect the expression of his opinion. Still as I listened to his emphatic condemnation of any such association as that which I hold to be a mere matter of Christian duty, I could not but listen with the hope that there should be added to this an equally distinct disavowal and condemnation of these teachings and practices, which have landed Luke Revington and not a few others in the Church of Rome, and which are notoriously as repugnant to the articles, as they are forbidden by the laws of the Church of England.

But my desire is not to vindicate my own conduct, but rather to press upon your attention the injury we do to the Church of England, and the impediments we place in the way of its influence by our exclusiveness. So far as this country is concerned, the bulk of the professed Non-conformists are those who have withdrawn within the past few years from the Church of England. The coldness, not in ritual, but in spirituality of our ministrations, our neglect, our want of sympathy, our aloofness from them, drove them from our communion. Let us not perpetuate and intensify our wrong doings by still withholding our fellowship from them. Let us go among them with wide sympathies and open hearts. We may yet undo some of the errors of the past, and attract where we have hitherto repelled.

5. These then are some of the impediments to the extension of the work and influence of the Church of England in India, to which I would call attention—the want of spiritual power among us, the clergy, the want of liberty to organize, the want of mutual confidence, and our want of sympathy and contact with our Non-conformist fellow Christians. But underlying all these differences there is, I believe, a strong desire to overcome these impediments and a distinct yearning for a truer fellowship and a closer co-operation among ourselves, if only these could be attained without the sacrifices of principle.

Speaking for myself, certainly, but not, I think, for myself alone, I will venture to say, that I never intentionally do any act that will, I think, needlessly conflict with our Bishop's wishes, or give unnecessary pain to my brother-clergy of the Church of England, no matter how divergent their views may be from my own. There are things that I feel I have the full sanction of my own conscience of the rule of the Church of England, and of the inspired Word for doing that I abstain from doing on this principle: things that I should indeed do, but because of the conviction, that when so associated with others in the bonds of the same community, we ought not recklessly, nor even unnecessarily, to wound their feelings or their prejudices. And, if in the course of this paper I have said what may have sounded unnecessarily harsh, I would ask you to believe that it has not been said with unkindness of motive, or in bitterness of spirit, but because, I believe, that on such an occasion as this, true unity is promoted, and the bonds of Christian charity strengthened, by an open recognition of the causes of division between us. I desire for myself, I ask you, my brother clergy, a growing conformity with the mind and spirit of our Master Christ Himself. This is, I believe, the truest bond of union between us all, even as it is the surest remedy for all, our difficulties.

The Rev. W. Ellison commenced the discussion by remarking that the present condition of things in the Diocese was such as lead every one to hope that there would be a considerable change soon. It seemed to him there were three bodies, who were separate from each other, and the question was how to unite these bodies. Another point was that a laity should have a voice in the election of the Bishop and the clergy and also opportunities in which this could give expression to their opinions on matters which affected them as well as the clergy.

The Rev. R. C. Squires said he would not be comfortable in departing from the Conference without making some reference to the proposal made on Thursday afternoon by his Lordship the Bishop. He for one would welcome any such arrangement or movement as that indicated, and meet in any Church either in Byculla or in the Fort. But he would certainly welcome any proposal which would enable all to meet, particularly on brotherly terms in the Cathedral itself. He thought it would be a cause of joy if they felt they had a common share in the worship in the Cathedral. He would rejoice exceedingly if it were possible for the British of the Diocese of the clergy—he did not mean only one or two attached to the Cathedral, but the clergy of the Ecclesiastical Department, to come to some arrangement by which the services in St. Thomas' would be such as every member of the Church of England could attend without scruple or difficulty. The Reverend Gentleman did not know if the request was too large a one to make. But he thought it would be a gain to the Diocese, it would be a great bond of cohesion, and it would be a great means of developing Christian life, if they could all look upon this, the Central Church, as their Church too, and their home as well. It had been said that such a proposal as this required that all the concessions should be made on one side. He hardly thought that was the case, and he was of opinion that they should represent different phases of thought and of feeling, and that they ought to be able to carry on every portion of the service in such a way as not to shock the feelings or violate the principles of their belief. He would rejoice if some such method could be devised for this Church which, he thought, occupied a very different position to any other church. If this was to be the Church of the Diocese, in not merely a courtesy title, then they could expect that all the service, and all the worship that took place in the Church was not to be conducted with regard especially to the views and feelings of one particular party. If certain special features which seemed to belong essentially to the services, were such as must be maintained, then the consequences could be what they would, but of not belonging to the essential, but to that which made them more fitting and more suitable to a particular party, then perhaps in regard to the feelings, in regard to the light, and in regard to the fuller development of the Church in this land, large concessions might be made. He did not know whether, in making such a proposal, he was putting before them thoughts and suggestions which would be met by an instantaneous *non-possumus*. If so, they would be, in a larger or smaller measure cut off from the services of this Cathedral, and, as a matter of course, from any real connection with those who administered our church in this place. He thought that would be a great and serious loss to all of them, and he humbly and earnestly put it before them whether, perhaps, with somewhat less of external beauty, or what seemed to them external fitness and external devotion, they could well simplify their worship; so as to make every one feel that they were welcome in the church.

The Bishop said:—The subject which was put on the agenda paper was, "The extension and organisation of the Church work in this Diocese." I am bound to say that putting this subject on the agenda paper, my intention was to invite help and suggestion of a positive kind as to the way in which our life in the Church might be deepened and our usefulness extended. My belief was that the paper which would deal with the impediments to Church work would contain suggestions as to how we might extend our work, how we might attack the mass of heathenism around us, and with a view to doing that, constitute ourselves a stronger and a more united body. I think that on an occasion like this the last thing the chair ought to do is to "burke" anything, which the members of the Conference in all honesty of heart desired to bring forward. Therefore, although the paper with which we opened followed lines very different from those which I had anticipated lines which, I might think, I might fairly have expected to have had indicated to me, I thought it very much better simply to allow one of our brethren to speak out what was in his mind. I am exceedingly thankful that none of the words spoken since have followed the spirit in which the paper has been written. There was nothing contained in that paper which I should not most heartily have welcomed as a subject for discussion here, had it been brought before us in a tone which I could consider ordinarily kind or even fair, I think, you will understand the reasons why I feel myself precluded from discussing here any subject which formed part of the words spoken two days ago in a strictly official character in which I was carrying out the charge laid upon me as chief pastor of this Diocese. Though I did not think it would be well to interfere with any expressions of opinions which might be held regarding those words, still I feel absolutely precluded from entering now upon the discussion. Just one other point has been raised. I wish to say a word or two about my reference yesterday to another place than this Cathedral, as the church to which I would naturaly turn, and where services would be especially arranged with a view to join together those who hold different views as to the external proprieties of public worship. The difference is based, of course, upon the very fundamental conception as to what underlies those externals. I feel with great force what has been put forward by the speaker, (the Rev. H. C. Squires). On the other hand, there is another point which I would ask him and others to bear in mind and give to it their generous consideration. That is this, that the Cathedral, as the mother Church of the Diocese, has a function to perform in setting before the Diocese some standard of worship for the whole Diocese, I suppose that in a church where unhappily so great differences of opinion obtain as are found within our own communion, there always must arise this difficulty, that if the Bishop and those in charge of the Cathedral desire to set a standard of worship before the whole Diocese as that which the services of the Church of England should be, it is impossible they should do so without on the one side or the other, sacrificing part of that comfort with which they would desire that all should worship there. One thing, I can assure you, that his remarks are certainly not in one sense thrown away, and that they will have my most careful attention and the careful attention of the clergy in charge of the Cathedral. I simply ask you to bear in mind how the principle of all that is done. We simply make our services express that which we believe to be the doctrine of the Church of England. In conclusion you will just allow me to say a few words which, I assure you, come from my heart, though perhaps the circumstances under which they are being elicited are not such as I would wish. It may be still fresh in the minds of some of you that in the charge which I delivered now about four years ago I impressed on my brethren that to a very great extent in the present condition of the Church of England a live and let live policy is what we should try to pursue. All of us rejoicing heartily in earnest work in our church wherever we see it, and all of us trying our best to think of such work not with forbearance simply not with jealousy, but with sympathy and thankfulness. I think I can honestly say that during the four years, which have passed since those words have been delivered to you, I have tried very heartily and perseveringly to live out what I then spoke. That is, what I ask, and that is the maximum any one can ask Words are used in some parts of our prayer book, which many of us will find difficult to harmonise with words used in another part of it. This is to be explained simply in this way, that our prayer book was a gradual growth, more pains being taken in the growth of different parts of it, to secure that neither Rome nor Geneva should have a footing in England rather than to make certain of absolute consistency. Now that being the case, I think the only thing which remains to us in the Church of England is to try each of us to draw together on that principle, believing not only in the intentions of those who differ from us, believing not only in their earnestness, but before and above all things, in their honesty; and remembering that at least when these things are discussed by those who meet as equals, the last tone which ought to be adopted is that of, I will not say superiority but absolute infallibility. I know that it is with many infirmities that I have tried to give effect to those words to which I have carried your memory back, but at least I have done so sincerely and lovingly. (Applause.)

Lieut.-Col. Sparks asked permission to give the view of one who had endeavoured to work with all parties of the Church together, and had endeavoured to guide his conduct so as to do that work harmoniously. He had found it possible to do so, but he was very sorry to hear one or two of the remarks which had fallen from his Lordship regarding Mr. Squires' paper. He himself, it might be wrong to say so, but as a lay man, was willing to endorse every thing which had been said in the last paper. Colonel Sparks thought that if it were not for their unfortunate ticketing of each party, they would have no differences in this church. He had often heard the matter discussed, perhaps more so than his Lordship or the rest of the clergy, because he had been often accused of inconsistency in having served on committees so different from each other. All he had to say, and he said it with great deference, was that he was very sorry his Lordship should have thought that Mr. Squires, in addressing them, had opened a discussion which should not have been entered into at the Conference as one of his congregation and also a humble member of the Church of England. He thought the matter had been most properly brought before his Lordship and the rest of the clergy. He again wished to say that if it were not for that "ticketing" he had spoken if they would work well together, but the amount of it, it was perfectly impossible to estimate.

The Rev. H. C Squires, the author of the paper, took occasion to make a personal explanation. He said:—I myself thought that the title which I had given to my paper would have indicated that it referred especially to one point, impediments. But such was the delicacy of the subject that I felt this difficulty to which your Lordship has referred, and which might have escaped your memory. I thought it would have conveyed to your Lordship's mind the fact that it was a subject of this kind I wished to bring forward at this Conference, which, I strongly felt, was the only place open to us for expressing the opinion which we are entitled to hold, and which we are justified in giving expression to. I was careful to be impersonal, and I support everything your Lordship has said with regard to your desire to act kindly and carry out in a kindly spirit those resolutions you have formed. If there were any other means open to me, I would not have spoken to-day, but I have avoided myself of an opportunity, which I considered proper, on which to speak. (Applause.)

His Lordship then dissolved the Conference.

THE FORT DRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask space to call attention to the disgusting state of the drains along the new roads lately opened behind your new office and in the neighbourhood generally? The stench that arises from the drains in the road between the John Connon and Frere Fletcher Schools is at times so bad that it is impossible to walk along it without applying a pocket handkerchief to one's nasal organ. Last night just as we were about to sit down to dinner, the effluvium was so strong that we had to close our doors on the side next to the drains.

In view of the sad death at Aden of the late Captain R. C. Dixon, whose illness, rightly or wrongly, was attributed to the state of the drains surrounding the Alexandra Parsee Girls' School, and whose sweet tenor voice, which was so often a delight to the public, will no longer be heard in our midst, may I call the attention of the sanitary authorities to the state of affairs and ask that something may be done, and that quickly, for the benefit of others who are, like myself

RESIDENT IN THE LOCALITY.

Jan. 13.

THE CUSTOMS OF THE BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The attention of the market buyers has been drawn to letters appearing in your issues of last week on the subject of working a piece-goods trade with the Marwarees, independent of the Bhatia dealers. It is now many years since the trade was established here under the present system, and the Bhattias having made some of the European houses large importers, it is not likely that any of the principal houses will condescend to go past them in the hope of doing business with Marwarees. Do the houses whom the "Bewildered Manchester Man," "Free Trade," &c., &c., represent command as much influence, connection, and position as to keep themselves going on business from Marwarees? What is the guarantee on which they will undertake business from Marwarees? Will the Marwarees ever take as much risk and go as boldly into the business as the Bhattias, and take the risk of large transactions which the Bhattias assume? Are "Bewildered Manchester Man," "Free Trade," &c., &c., aware of the way in which Marwarees make their payments to Bhattias? Have they any idea of the troubles of Marwaree business? Your correspondents will doubtless refer me to Calcutta, Kurrachee, and the North-West markets, and say if business there is possible, that it must be in Bombay also. But what is the custom in Calcutta and Kurrachee, not to taik of the N.-W. markets? You have to buy everything on your own account before selling it to your buyers, and out of 100 orders which market brokers recommend you to execute, 10 are only on indent account. Besides, in these centres, the entire trade is monopolised by Marwarees, and if you work on your own account you are not at a loss to find buyers for a lot which one has taken it into his head to throw up. But where can you go, and how many Marwarees can you find to help you under such cases in Bombay, where there are only a handful of buyers, who even are closely allied for years to their old Bhattia acquaintances. No. If your correspondents and European houses choose to take their course in spite of the above facts and queries, they are welcome to do so; but let them understand that they will not get anything like a support to feed them for a length of time, as those only will help them who, owing to some faults, are not helped or countenanced by Bhattias in the market, and of such, experience makes me add, there is in our late Viceroy's words only a "microscopic minority."

Hoping in justice to us and to your correspondents also that you will admit these few lines of warning on this subject,—I am, &c.,

A VOICE FROM THE MARKET.

12th January.

PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following is a list of subscribers to the above fund up to date. The names of those who have paid in their subscriptions are marked with asterisks. Gentlemen who have not yet paid in their subscriptions are requested to pay the same into the Bank of Bombay at their earliest convenience:—

	Rs.
His Highness the Nawab Sahebe of Joonaghud	500
Cursondas Valabhdas, Esq	400*
James Macnabb Campbell, Esq, CIE, LLD.	250*
Vajeshankar Gowrishankar, Esq	250*
Gokaldas Devji, Esq	250
Vasanji Hirji, Esq	250
Tribhovandas Narsidas, Esq	250
Karim Nensey, Esq	250*
Messrs. T and T Mangaldas Nathubhoy	150
Rupsing Mathuradas Lowji, Esq	150
Kama Ramji, Esq	150
Narsingprasad Hariprasad, Esq., of Joonaghud	125
Shaikh Mahomed Bavdenbhoy Esq, Vazir of Joonaghud	100
Gordhondas Gokuldas Tejpal, Esq	100
Haridas Viharidas, Esq, Dewan of Joonaghud	100
Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Esq, CIE	100
Prabhashankar Gowrishankar, Esq	100*
Narayendas Purshotamdas, Esq	100
Khimji Jeram Shivji, Esq	100
Dharamsey Morarji Gokuldas, Esq	100
Messrs. Shamji, Ludha and Co	100
Vrijbhookhandas Atmaram, Esq	75
Wandravandas Purshotamdas, Esq	75
Messrs. Gordhandas and Mulraj Khatau	75
Messrs. Oomersey Nagsey and Co	51
Messrs. Damji Hirji and Co	51
Rajaram Govindram, Esq	50
Sarabhai Vajeshankar, Esq	50*
Haribhai Vajeshankar, Esq	50*
Prataprai Govindram, Esq	50*
James MacCampbell, Esq	50*
Messrs Jivandas huramsey and Co	50
R. S. Campbell, Esq	50*
Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, CIE	50
Kuverji Mowji, Esq	50
Mon. Emile Senart, of Paris	50
Ruttonsey Mulji, Esq	35
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Esq	30
Rustomji Ardeseer Spencer, Esq	25*
Mansukhram Surajram, Esq	25*
Dr. G. Buhler, CIE, of Vienna	25*
Dr. Oliver Codrington, of London	25*
Messrs. Sataram Hariram and Company	25
Messrs. Sunderdas Dhuramsey and Liladhar Hari	25
Javerchand Jootha, Esq	25*
Fazelbhai Joomabhai Esq	20*
RaoBahadur Vrajlal Pursottamrai Dufterdar, Rewakantha Agency	20*
Hargovandas Manji, Esq	20*
Pandit Jaykrishna and Prabhuram Jivanram	20*
Narayendas Yakhan, Esq	20
Prof Charles R. Lamnan, of the United States of America	15*
Mathuradas Gokuldas, Esq	15*
Salemahomed Noormahomed, Esq	15*
Bundally Hajibhoy, Esq.	15*
A Friend	15*
Damodur Khimji, Esq	15
Dhala Jeraj, Esq	5*
K R Cama, Esq	5
Total	5,142

P. PETERSON,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
CURSONDAS VALABHDAS,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1889.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 12.—The barometer has fallen in all the districts. The fall is brisk in Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Sind. The distribution of pressure is abnormal. Shallow depression has formed in Bengal, and the winds have shifted round to south in South Bengal as also the tendency to formation of depression in Sind. The pressure differences are small, and the winds very light and irregular in Upper and Central India. The temperature has risen rapidly in Bengal, and the skies are clouded in Central Bengal. The temperature has fallen in the peninsula; but is generally much above the normal. There is much cloud in Upper and Central India. The weather is slightly disturbed, more especially in Bengal and Assam and the adjacent Himalayas, where some rain and snow are probable.

SIMLA, Jan. 13.—The barometer has risen in all the districts except Central India, Rajputana, and the adjacent districts of the North-West Provinces. The depression in Bengal has filled up, and the depression yesterday in Sind has advanced eastwards into East Rajputana and the adjacent districts of the North-West Provinces. This depression is shallow and of little importance. The winds are very light and irregular in North and Central India. The temperature has increased four degrees yesterday in Bengal, three in Behar, and smaller amounts in the remainder of India, except the Punjab and hill stations, where the temperature has fallen rapidly. The weather is disturbed in the hill districts of Upper India, and snow has fallen at Simla, Mussoorie, and Ranikhet. Simla records six inches of snow. The weather, as yesterday, is slightly disturbed in Northern India.

Apropos of the contemplated visit of a team of English cricketers to India next cold season, the *Pioneer* prints the following extract from a letter which a correspondent has just received from the Secretary of the M. C. C.:—"Some two years ago you wrote to me about the visit of an English team to India. The matter has been under discussion for some time, and, of course, there is great difficulty in getting together a team of gentlemen who can and will give the time and money for such a trip, whatever the inducements held out; but I am happy to say that, so far as anything is certain in this world, it is certain that a team will visit India next autumn under the captaincy of G. F. Vernon. They will, of course, pay all their own expenses, but will, no doubt, experience much hospitality and have a most enjoyable time."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE McIver Line steamer Niagara, 2,044 tons, Captain J McConochie, sailed yesterday for Hull, laden with a general cargo.

THE s s Pallas, Captain E S Rawlings, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Baldwin May, as passengers.

THE Haji Cassum steamer Taif, Captain H Schumacker, sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

THE s s Atrato, 2,000 tons, Captain J R Gordon, cleared on Saturday last for Antwerp with a general cargo and twelve deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall, 1,759 tons, Captain R N Phillips, cleared outwards the day before yesterday with a general cargo for Liverpool.

THE British India steamer Sirdhana, 2,055 tons, Captain R D Dougherty, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Rangoon via Colombo with a general cargo.

THE steamship Cuba, 1,612 tons, Captain H Agnew, arrived in port on Friday night with a general cargo from Liverpool and Miss McDonald and 14 deck passengers.

THE British ship Mereoneth, 1,366 tons, Captain R Thomas, arrived in Bombay on Friday evening, laden with 1,937 tons coals from Cardiff, from where she sailed in September. She is consigned to the P and O Company.

THE British India steamer Busheer, Captain T W Lewins, sailed on Saturday last for Marmagao, Ratnagiri, Vingorla, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Her Highness the Maharani of Savantwadi, Miss Spencer, one gentleman, and 20 deck.

THE French steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain P Sibilet, sailed on Saturday last for Karachhi and Aden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Gustave Rat and Mr W B Chalesworth, for Marseilles; Colonel Ward, Miss Gilder, Miss Meiger, Miss A Gilder, Miss Savage and thirty deck passengers.

THE British India steamer Arabia, Captain G F Simpson, cleared on Saturday last for Karachi and Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieutenant B P S Rookes, Mr W B Jameson, Surgeon R Haselden, Lieutenant and Qr-Mr and Mrs O'Neil, Miss D Kilpatrick, Mr H Blader and Mr W Parker, for Karachee; Messrs H M Ross and A T Jenkins, for Bushire; Mr. D J Conebo, for Bussorah; Mr M Raisdan, for Falia; and about 75 deck for several ports.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Pallas	2012	Rawlins	A	K. Nixon & Co.
" Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Kovno	1119	R. R. Neill	F	F. Muir & Co.
" C. Sinclair	1911	J. R. Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Atrato	2066	Gordon	H J	F. Muir & Co.
" Niagara	2044	McConochie	K	K. Nixon & Co.
" Cuba	1372	Agnew	L	K. Nixon & Co.
" Kirby Hall	1759	Phillips	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Europa	1492	R. Jones	N	K. Nixon & Co.
" Ursa	1796	Phippen	P	C. Eduljee.
" Strathearn	1855	White	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Recta	1912	Lowe	2	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Mameluke	1750	Reid	3	K. Nixon & Co.
" Gwalior	1602	Nantes	4	P. & O. Co.
" Imperator	2441	C. Bechtinger	8	A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
" Taif	878	Schumacker	9	H. Cassum,
" Dago	1239	E. E. Corner	16	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
11	Cuba (s)	Agnew	Liverpool, Dec 1.
	Mereoneth (ship)	Thomas	Cardiff. Sept 8.
12	Maria Teresa (s)		Trieste.
13	Cousins Arbib (s)	Tearvig	Shields, Dec 14.
	Kt. Errant (s)	Mathews	Newcastle, Dec 14.
	Sirdhana (s)	Dougherty	Rangoon, Dec 31.
	Shannon (s)	Edwards	London.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Persian Gulf.
	Labourdonnais (s)	Sibilet	Aden and Karachi.
	Atrato (s)	Gordon	Antwerp.
	H. M. S. Crocodile	Evans	Portsmouth.
	Chicago (s)	Morgan	Hull.
	Dago (s)	Corner	Busreh.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie, &c.
	D. J. Tanney (sp)	Wilson	Calcutta
	Co of Eyre (sp)	Isle	Colombo.
	Busheer (s)	Lewins	Marmagao, &c.
13	Recta (s)	Lowe	Dunkirk.
	Niagara (s)	McConochie	Hull.
	Taif (s)	Shumacker	Mauritius.
	Pallas (s)	Rawlings	Liverpool.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Phillips	Liverpool.
	Arabia (s)	Simpson	Karachi & P. Gulf.

The steamer Cuba was entered for Dunkirk last Saturday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 11.

Hamilton, Surgeon, Madras, on duty, from Mandalay.
Wood, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Bolarum.
Graeme, Lt.-Col., York L I. on leave, from Quetta.
Cole, Lieut, York L. I. on leave, from Karrachi.

JANUARY 12.

Mallaby, Captain, Worcester Regt., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 13.

O'Neill, Qr-Mr., 2nd Lancers, to rejoin, to Karachi.
Haselden, Surgeon, Bengal, to join, to Quetta.
Rooke, Lieut, 5th Goorkhas, to rejoin, to Abottabad.
Rooke, Lieut, Sind Horse, to rejoin, to Sibie.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant,
B. V. R. C.
Bombay, January 14, 1889.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. and O. Dockyard, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School, Tuesdays, 3-0 p.m. and Thursdays, at 7-30 a.m.

Cathedral High School, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4. p.m.

John Connon School cadets will parade at the Oval as above, and Queen's Statue at 4 p.m.

There will be Skeleton Company Drill for officers and N.-C. officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m. on Monday, and Fridays.

2. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters this evening at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

3. The Rifle Association meeting will commence on Tuesday, 22nd instant, and the prospectus will shortly be issued. Tickets for the matches can be obtained at Head-Quarters from to-day. It is requested that entries may be made before the meeting commences, as much time is lost if tickets are issued on the Range.

4. Vol. J. A. Mackinnon having rejoined the Corps is awarded his original No. 1576, and posted to "D." Co. from this date.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

5. There will be drill on the Kennedy Sea Face for Recruits on Tuesday, the 15th inst. at 7 a.m. Uniform, swords and carbines.

6. There will be parade for all members on the Kennedy Sea Face on Thursday next at 7 a.m. in field drill order.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant.
Bombay, January 14, 1889.

1. Gun-drill in the Arsenal Compound for Sergt Tate's Sub. Dn. this day at 6-30 a.m.

2. On and after Tuesday there will be four guns available for Gun-drill in the Arsenal Compound, and the Sergeant Instructor will attend every morning at 6-30 a.m.

3. There will be class-firing at Coorla, on Wednesday morning. The train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., and Byculla 10 minutes later.

4. Head-quarters will be kept open every evening from 8-30 to 10 to enable Detachments to drill with the 32-pr. as with the 25-pounder.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE Captain and Acting
Adjutant, Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS.
Poona, 11th January 1889.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

22nd Bo I—Capt H Smith, Wing Officer and Offg Wing Comdr, to be Wing Comdr vice Major Wetherall appointed 2nd in Comd.

Capt A S B Hughes, SC, Wing Officer, 22nd Bo. I, is attached to the 17th Bo. Infy, for duty as Wing Officer.

With reference to G O G No 593 of 1888 Surgeon A Peterkin, Medical Staff, is posted to Poona District on general duty.

Surg-Major W F Burnett, Medical Staff in Medical charge Sanitarium, Mount Abu, is transferred to the Medical charge of Station Hospital, Ahmednagar, vice Surg-Major H C Guinness, Medical Staff tour expired.

Surgn-Major F Lyons, Medical Staff, on general duty, Poona Dist, is appointed to the medical charge of Sanitarium, Mount Abu, vice Surgn-Major W F Burnett, Medical Staff, transferred.

It is notified for information that the "London Gazettes" of the 13th November and 4th Dec. 1888 were received at Bombay Army Head-Qrs on the 3rd Jan 1889, and those of the 7th and 11th Dec. 1888 on 7th Jany. 1889.

It is notified for information that the "London Gazettes" of the 14th and 18th Dec 1888 were received at Bombay Army Head-Qrs on the 10th Jan 1889.

The Genl Court Martial ordered in Army Order No. 455 of 7th Oct last and of which Brgd-Genl H S Anderson, C B, was President, is dissolved.

Under instructions received from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that

I Capt J W H Potts, Adjt, R A, P D, has been promoted Major from the 29th Nov 1888 and posted to 3-1 Western Dn R. A., and is to proceed to Gibraltar for duty.

II Capt C A Anderson, 0-2, has been appointed Adjt, R A, P D, vice Potts promoted Major.

III Capt S V Thornton, on resignation from the Indian Ordce Dept, has been posted to 0-2 R A.

IV Capt E A Lambart, I 3 R A, has been appointed to K-A R H A, and is to be struck off the strength of the former Batty accordingly.

V Capt W L Brook Smith just pomoted to that rank from No. 4-1 Eastern Dn, R A, has been appointed to J-B R A.

Under instructions from Horse Guards Capt C R. Mallaby, Worcestershire Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Bn, to which he has been posted on promotion.

Major W E Roberts, 1st Royal Fusrs, is directed to proceed to England in anticipation of receipt of the order of his promotion to Lt-Col on half pay.

With reference to G O G No. 1 of the 8th inst Brgr Combe is posted to the Sind Dist.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—2nd R Dub Fusrs—Lt. R. S. Gage, 9 months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers and medical warrant officers have leave of absence:—1st Bo. Lancers—Lt. W. A. Thompson, for one day, on private affairs in extension of the privilege leave granted by the G. O. C., N. D.

Sub Medl Dept—Asst Apothcy E McMullen in India, for 90 days from 4th Novr 1888, on date of departure, on medical certificate.

Sub Asst Apothcy W H Reed for 60 days in India on medical certificate.

Sub Asst Apothcy P H Rodrigues in extension for 60 days in India on medical certificate.

The leave granted to D P S Rooke, Offg Sqdr Officer, 5th Bo Cavy in A O C No 333 of 1888, had effect from 17th July 1888, and not as therein stated.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Testamentary suit for Judgment.

10-88—E Wilkin—Oosman Kadur and another vs Awabai—Tobin and R.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

508-88—Chalk, W and S—F Fisher vs Jaitalal Tribhowandas and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

261-88—Khunderao, M—Ramdas Dossa and others vs Mowji Cullian and another—Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.

418-88—Little, S F and N—Mowji Cullian and another vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Khunderao, M. Part heard.

444-88—Mirza, H and K—Motichund Ichhachund vs Nurrotum Motiram—Jefferson, B, D and K.

359-87—Little, S, F and N—Haji Sulleman Haji Sumar vs Tyab God Mahomed and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

406-86—Hore, C and B—Noorbai vs Hajee Moosa Hajee Hassoom and others—Jefferson, B, D and K.

203-88—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhai Visram vs Ebrahimbhai Kurmally—Mansuklal and D.

314-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—C A Turner vs Cullianji Amirchund—Hore, C and B.

410-87—Jefferson, B D and K—Munchabai vs Meghji Luckmidas,—Macfarlane, E and H.

424-88—Ardeser, H and D—Cowasji Adurji Bamji vs Goolbai and others—D S Garud and In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

433-88—Crawford, and B—Vinayek Pandurang and another vs. Doorgabai and another—D B Chitnis. Part heard.

378-87—Little, S F and N—A C Turner vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Thakurdas, D and C.

114-88—Khunderao, M—Javervahoo and others vs Rottonvahoo and another—E Wilkins.

286-88—Bomonjee and H—Nundcorebai and another vs Chubildas Lulloobhai.—Payne, G and S.

428-87—Nanu and H—Cursetjee Eduljee Mehta vs Bai Ujambai and another—Moreshwur L.

451-88—In person.—Elizir Essoobji Sunker vs. C. A Turner and others.—In person.

383-88—Venayekrao and H—Damodhar Eswardas vs J J Barretto and others—Chalk, W and S.

369-88—T A Bland—Nalchund Velchund vs Memon Haji Hassum Haji Abdulla—Jefferson, B D and K.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE PARSONS.)
(At 11-30 a.m.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

473-88—Tyabji and D—Khetsidas Hurmukhroy vs. Sobhagchund Dowlutchand.

487-88—Craigie, L and O—Nundcooverbai vs. Madhowdas Goculdas Pasta.

Postponed Long Causes.

23-87—Crawford and B—Madhowdas Premji vs. Oomabai and another—Shamrao P.

301-88—Hore, C and B—Nenbai vs. Narron Wallji—Tyabji and D.

302-88—Hore, C and B—Nenbai vs. Sunderji Jairam—Mansuklal and D.

410-88—In person—Khoja Currimbhoy Navji vs. Bai Remutbai—In person.

345-88—Payne, G and S—Hoormat Begum vs. Talabally bin Fakir Mahomed and others—M H Khan.

316-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Thacker Vussonji Manji another vs. Gordhundas Damodhur—Tobin and R.

249-88—Payne, G and S—Solomon Oraor vs. H Ascher—Macfarlane, E and H.

131-88—Bomonji and H—Hiralal Revaram and others vs. Chatterputty Lakman and others—Chalk, W and S.

259-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Amratlal Raghunathdas vs. Esmalji Jewabhoy and another—Ardesir, H and D, and Bomonji and H.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially were the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. De LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.

Specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
OF LONDON.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	26	
CLARETS.		
Medoc	14 0	8 0
St. Julien	16 0	9 0
Larose	22 0	12 0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.

IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Wholesale Agents.

MAUD'S CASTOR OIL LOZENGES.

MEDICINE MADE A PLEASURE.

Children eat it with delight like a Sweetmeat.
The Safest and Best Aperient for Children and Adults.
TRY IT.
Apply to any RESPECTABLE CHEMIST.

OAKFIELD SCHOOL, HORNSEY, LONDON, N. High Class School for sons of Gentlemen. Boys prepared for the public School, Medical and Legal preliminary examinations and mercantile pursuits, beautiful situation with extensive ground. Cubicles for older boys. Domestic arrangements, liberal and judicious. Excellent accommodation for boys from India and the Colonies, who are under the special care of the Principal during the holidays. References to parents of former pupils. Prospectus and all information from the Principal, N. LEASK, M. A.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „

The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

A LEADING LONDON TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY wishes to find European Gentlemen of undoubted integrity willing to act in spare time as Correspondents and Agents for Collection of Accounts and General Business. Terms: Half profits on business done. If satisfactory Agents can be met with, the transactions will reach a considerable figure. Gentlemen, replying, are desired to name at once London references, who will interview advertisers and arrange on their behalf.—Address "S. P. C." care of COWIE & Co., News Agents, 17, Gresham Street, London, E. C., England.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1 East Street.

LADIES! SHOP WITH HOME

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 100 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
ESTABLISHED 1752.
SUPPLY

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials

DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS

Latest Fashion at First Cost

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes & Cashmeres,

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard-Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains, during the Cold Weather Season.

Darlington Pure Wool Serges

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand SUN, RAIN and SALT WATER, in Light-weighted Yarns for LADIES' YACHTING COSTUMES, LADIES' TRAVELLING DRESSES, GENTLEMEN'S BOATING AND TENNIS SUITS. Stouter Yarns for BOYS' AND GIRL'S ROUGH WEAR.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT, no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parceles carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS have many Thousands of Customers in all parts of the World, who enjoy to the full the advantages of buying the best goods at first hand.—The immense choice of Patterns.—The certainty that the Goods are really New and of the Latest Fashion.—Superb Quality.—Guaranteed Durability, and the saving of all but the small profit charged by the Manufacturer.

Ladies have only to see the Patterns of HENRY PEASE & Co.'s SUCCESSORS Exquisite Specialties to be convinced of their thorough value.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1000 hands.

Henry Pease & Co.'s Successors, Spinners and Manufacturers, The Mills, Darlington.

The Illustrated Catalogue of Sixty Pages issued by Messrs. Henry Pease & Co.'s Successors, may be obtained Post Free from the office of this paper.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."

London Globe.

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.

No 3 HINDOO PEN
MACNIVEN & CAMERON
EDINBURGH

"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.

WAVERLEY PEN

"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PETER MÖLLER'S

REGISTERED
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK.

COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW FROM ENGLAND

Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent.

Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science:

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a ***Beautiful Rose-coloured*** effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.

Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.

Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.

Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.

Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.

Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.

By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.

Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.

Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.

Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,

Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,
Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

Sold Retail by—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LD.; PHILLIPS & Co., LD.; KEMP & Co., LD. and THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Bombay; BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Secunderabad; SYED ABDUL RAZACK & Co., Hyderabad; and by all Chemists, or by the Wholesale Agents: H. BALLANTINE & Co., No. 11, Hornby Road, Bombay, and 5, Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta.

Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

FRITZ & CO., SALT REGAL WORKS, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

☞ **SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.**

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

INSURANCES

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	£2,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND	1,407,678
AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS	6,582,529

LOCAL BOARD.

L. R. W. FORREST, Esq., (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.), Bombay.
F. A. LITTLE, Esq., Government Solicitor, Bombay.
GEORGE COTTON, Esq., (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.), Bombay.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Bombay.
CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS, Esq., Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCES effected at the lowest current rates.

LIFE ASSURANCES granted on most favourable terms.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE: 31, Elphinstone Circle.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

FOR SALE, AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED three new circular-fronted English roomy BROUGHAMS, one with side lights, by Watson of Lowestaft.

One new English canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent hood, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by Lewis of Salisbury.

One new splendid noiseless, varnish color English DOG-CART, with patent wheels and cordroy lining, suitable for a big Arab or Waler.

And a few sets of single and double new English harnesses.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

HURJEEMULL & Co., INDIAN JEWELLERS.

A CARD.—We have always in stock a large collection of INDIAN GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, CASHMERE SHAWLS, PERSIAN CARPETS, INDIAN DHURIES and FOOLKARIES and other Indian stuffs

PRICES MODERATE.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

ADDRESS: RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.
Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1170 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1169 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE

This **Solution** si the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1168 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

CHASSAING'S
Bi-Digestive **WINE**
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from thernal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

Paris, **Chassaing & Co**, 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, **Kemp & Co.**

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

WHOLESALE: **COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS**

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS.
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S
IRON SYRUP

Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anœmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4245 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all **Affections** of the **respiratory organs.**

WHOLESALE: COMAR & Cie
28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS

Sold by all Chemists.
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.
(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts.........Rs. 5 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts.........Rs. 14 10
Per dozen Pts.........Rs. 4 | Per case of 6 dozen Pts.........Rs. 23 4

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S

CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campaign Watches, sold as follows:—

	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR	16
„ HUNTING „ „ „ „	17
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „ „	18
SILVER OPEN FACE „ „	28
„ HUNTING „ „	29
„ CUT HUNTING „ „	30
(Guarantee One Year.)	
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY	20
„ HUNTING „ „ „	21
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	22
FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	35
„ „ HUNTING „ „ „	38
„ „ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	40
(Guarantee Three Years.)	

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CALVERT'S
ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP
A New & Special Preparation.

(Regd.)

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

SIXPENNY TABLETS.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER
Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

FELT! FELT! FELT! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS. MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER. CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE. THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF. THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

HAMILTON & CO.,
(OF CALCUTTA,)

HAMILTON & Co JEWELLERS BOMBAY.

Established under the auspices of Government, A.D. 1808.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS, CARRIAGE CLOCKS, CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

OUR Carriage Clocks and Time-Pieces are in richly Gold Gilt Cases, with substantial outer Morocco Leather Case, with sliding front and strap for the hand.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,
STRIKING ON GONG,
Rs. 81, Rs. 90, Rs. 95, Rs. 100, Rs. 108, Rs. 116, Rs. 142 Cash.

With LEVER REPEATING MOVEMENTS and ALARUM,
Rs. 108, Rs. 113, Rs. 123, Rs. 130, Rs. 140, Rs. 144, Rs. 170, Rs. 180, Rs. 205, Rs. 211 Cash.

QUARTER CHIMING, Rs. 270 Cash.

CARRIAGE TIME-PIECES, NOT STRIKING,
Rs. 36, Rs. 48, Rs. 51, Rs. 54, and Rs. 60 Cash.

REPAIRS TO CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c., EXECUTED PROMPTLY.
CHARGES MODERATE.

DR. FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

COLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

Of Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
„ KEMP & Co., Bombay.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are public under names of which the word **"HUNYADI"** *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* **RED DIAMOND.**

TRADE MARK

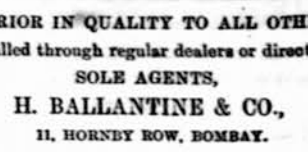
This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY *from all other Aperient Waters.*

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER *of the* APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, *London.*

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

THE CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY:
BOUTELLEAU & CO.'S BRANDY.

Qualities are denoted by daggers 1 to 6 on the neck of bottle, and all have this label with autograph of the makers.



SUPERIOR IN QUALITY TO ALL OTHERS.
Orders filled through regular dealers or direct by the
SOLE AGENTS,
H. BALLANTINE & CO.,
11, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Dimination of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjaub:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.